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Togashi

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(54) **LIQUID EJECTING HEAD AND LIQUID EJECTING APPARATUS**

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(22) Filed: **Mar. 16, 2015**

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Mar. 17, 2014 (JP) 2014-053653

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B41J 2/14 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ... ***B41J 2/14233*** (2013.01); *B41J 2002/14362* (2013.01); *B41J 2002/14419* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC B41J 2/14233; B41J 2002/14362; B41J 2002/14419
USPC 347/47
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided is a liquid ejecting head which includes a head main body which ejects ink from a liquid ejection surface and has a plurality of manifolds which store the ink, and a flow-path member in which a first distribution flow path and a second distribution flow path is provided to supply ink to the head main body, in which the plurality of manifolds are arranged on the same plane and the plurality of manifolds, the first distribution flow path, and the second distribution flow path are not disposed in the same plane.

18 Claims, 23 Drawing Sheets

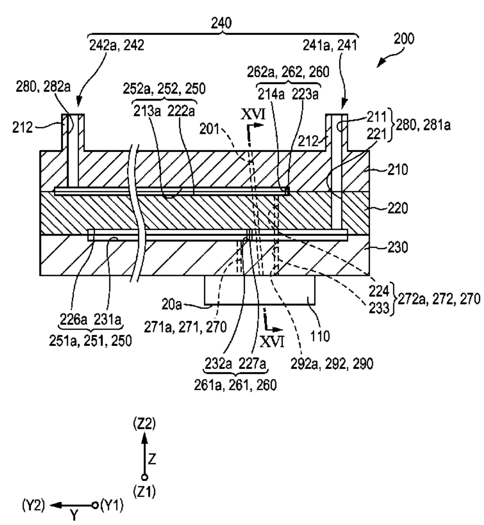


FIG. 1

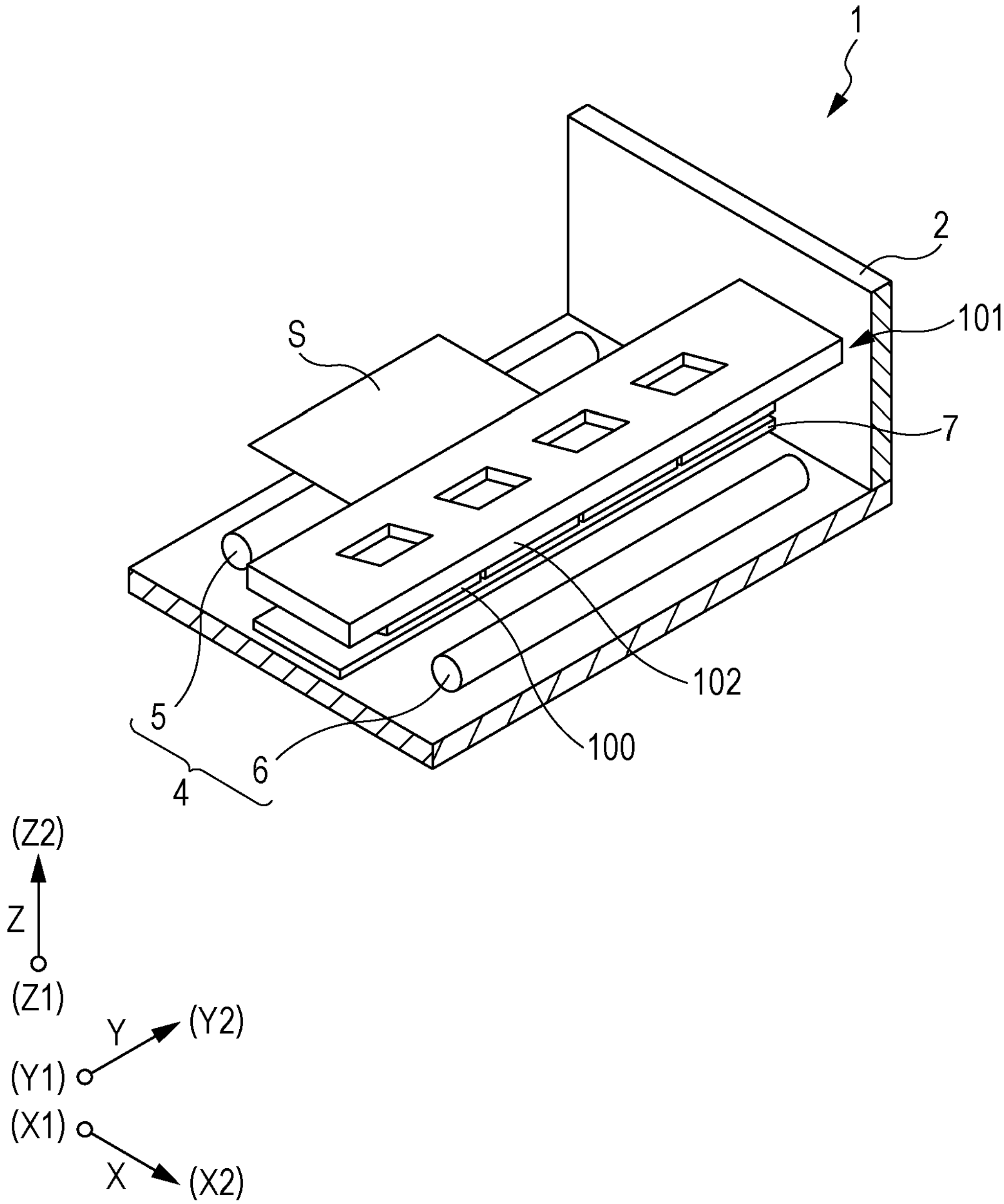
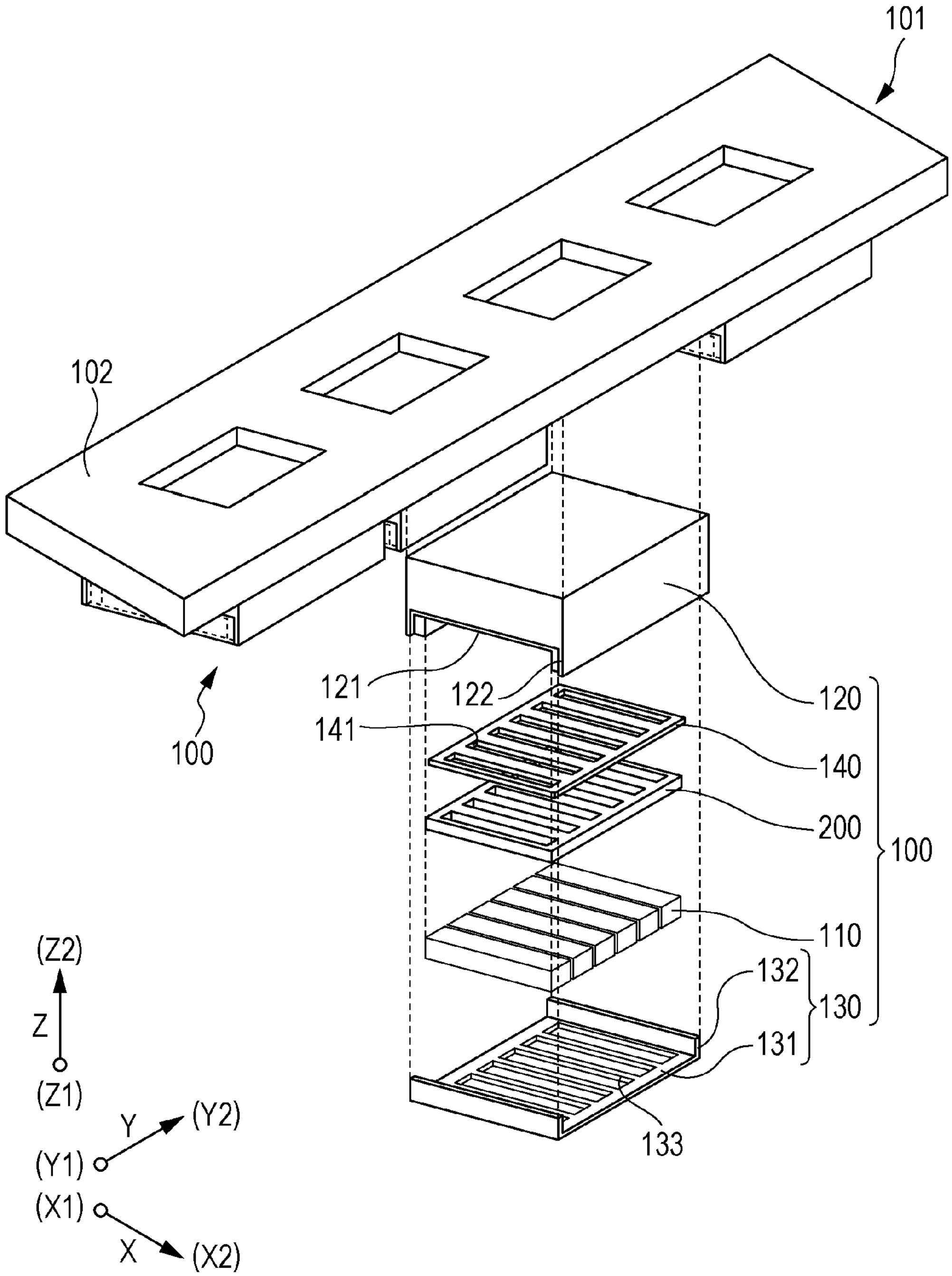


FIG. 2



101
102
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121
122
120
141
140
200
100
110
132
130
131
133
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)
Y
(Y2)
(Y1)
(X1)
X
(X2)

FIG. 3

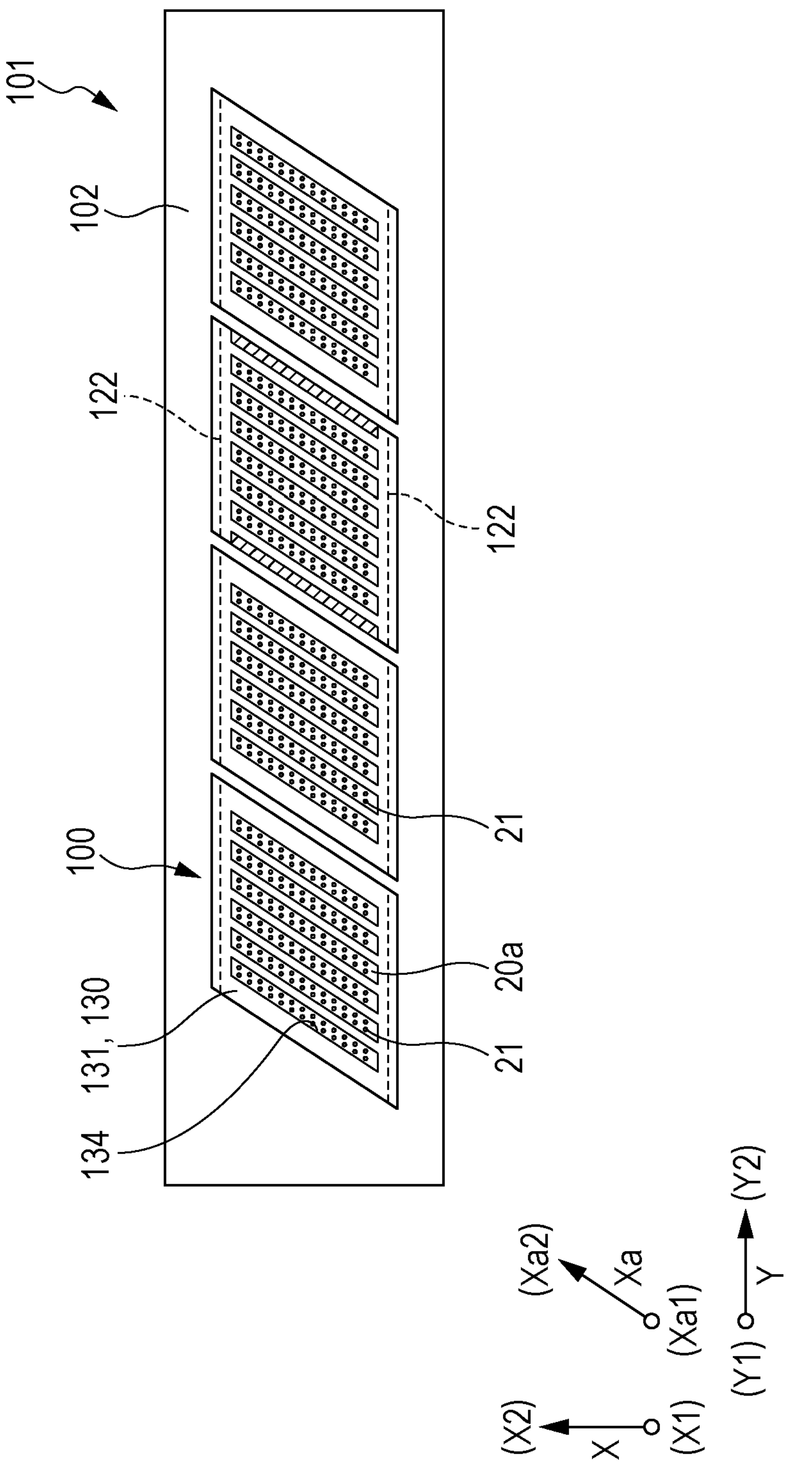
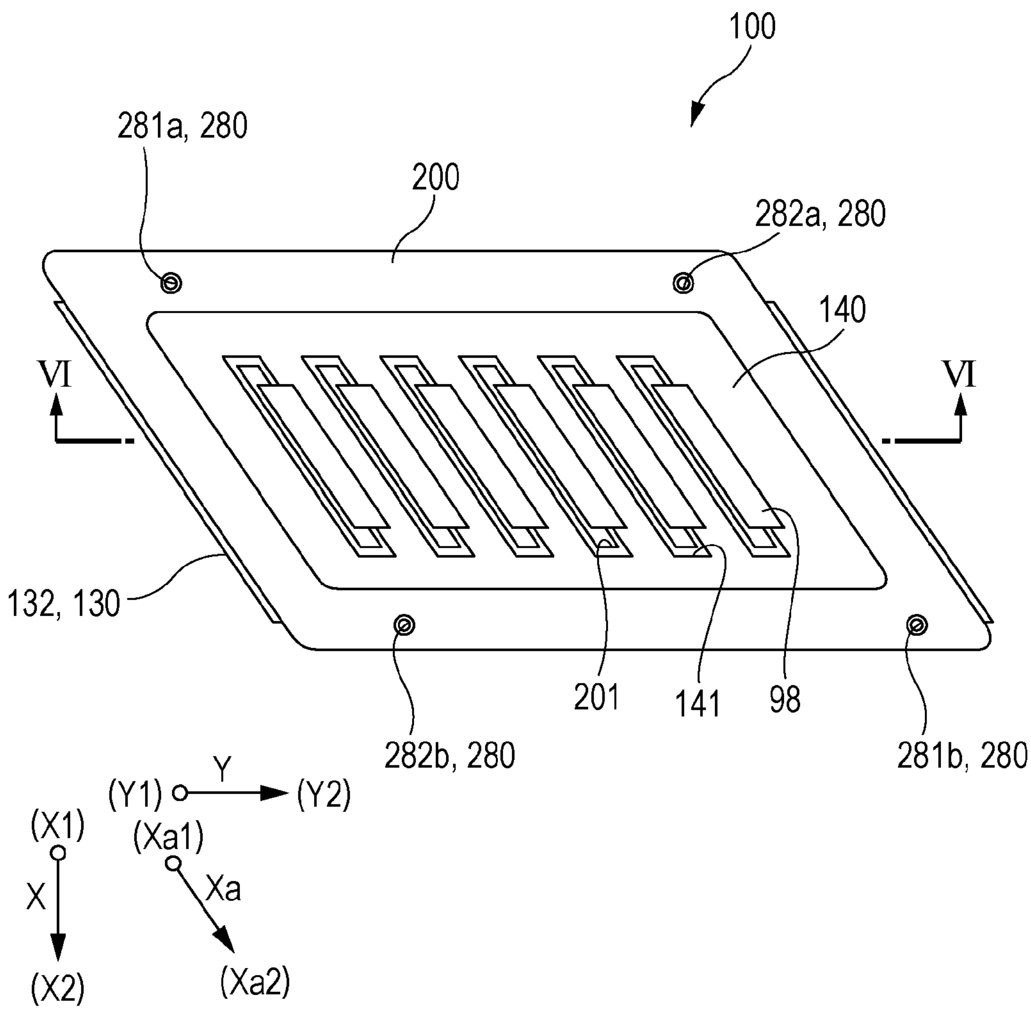


FIG. 4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(X1)
X
(X2)
(Xa1)
Xa
(Xa2)

FIG. 5

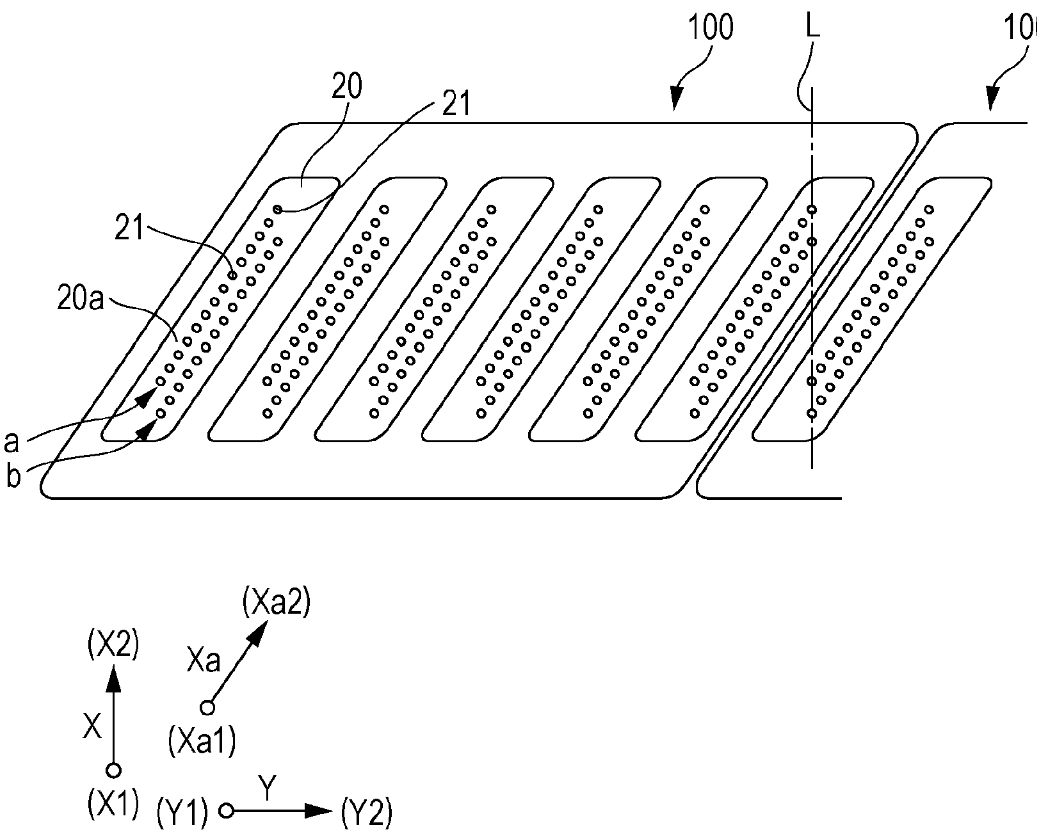
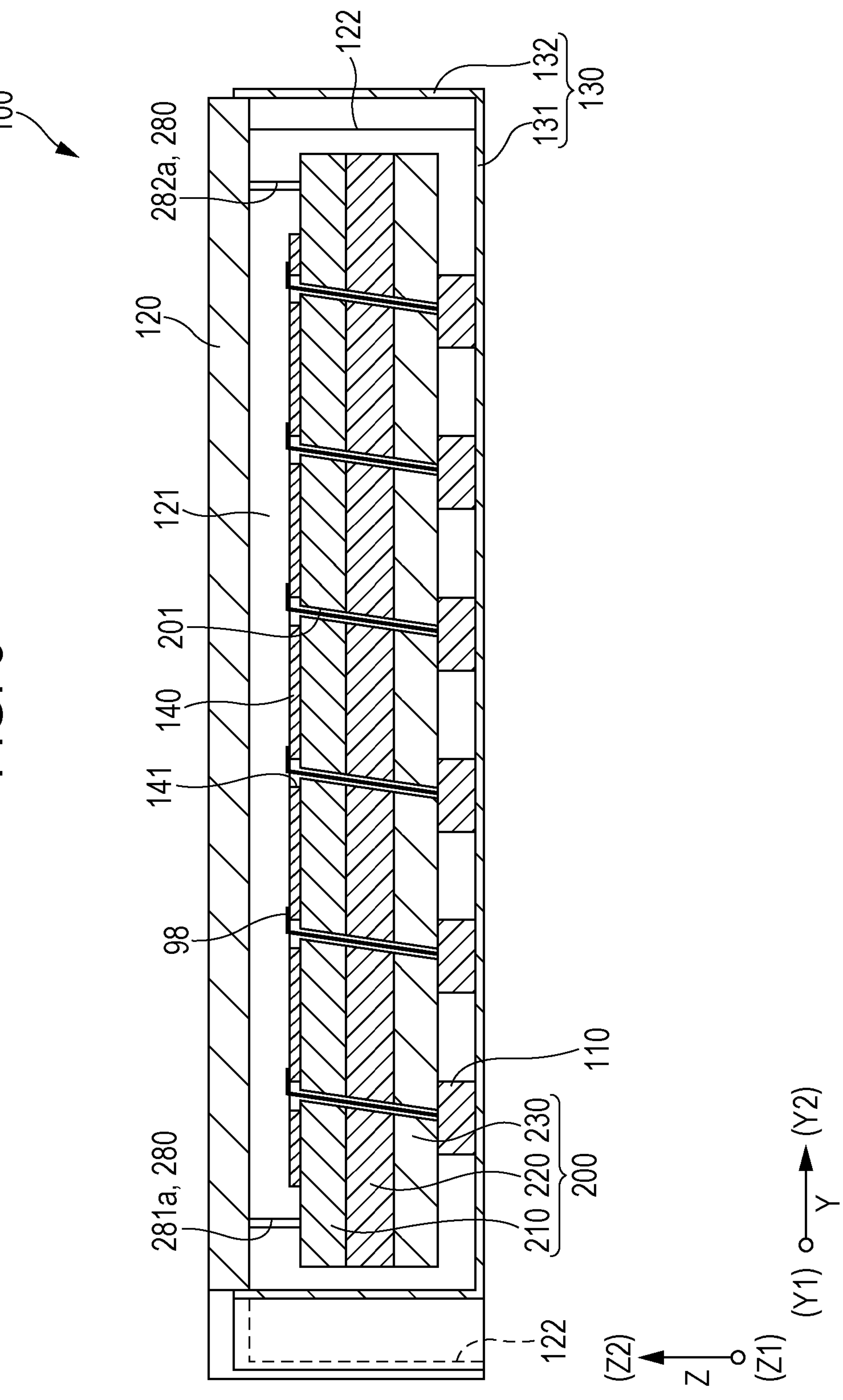


FIG. 6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201
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141
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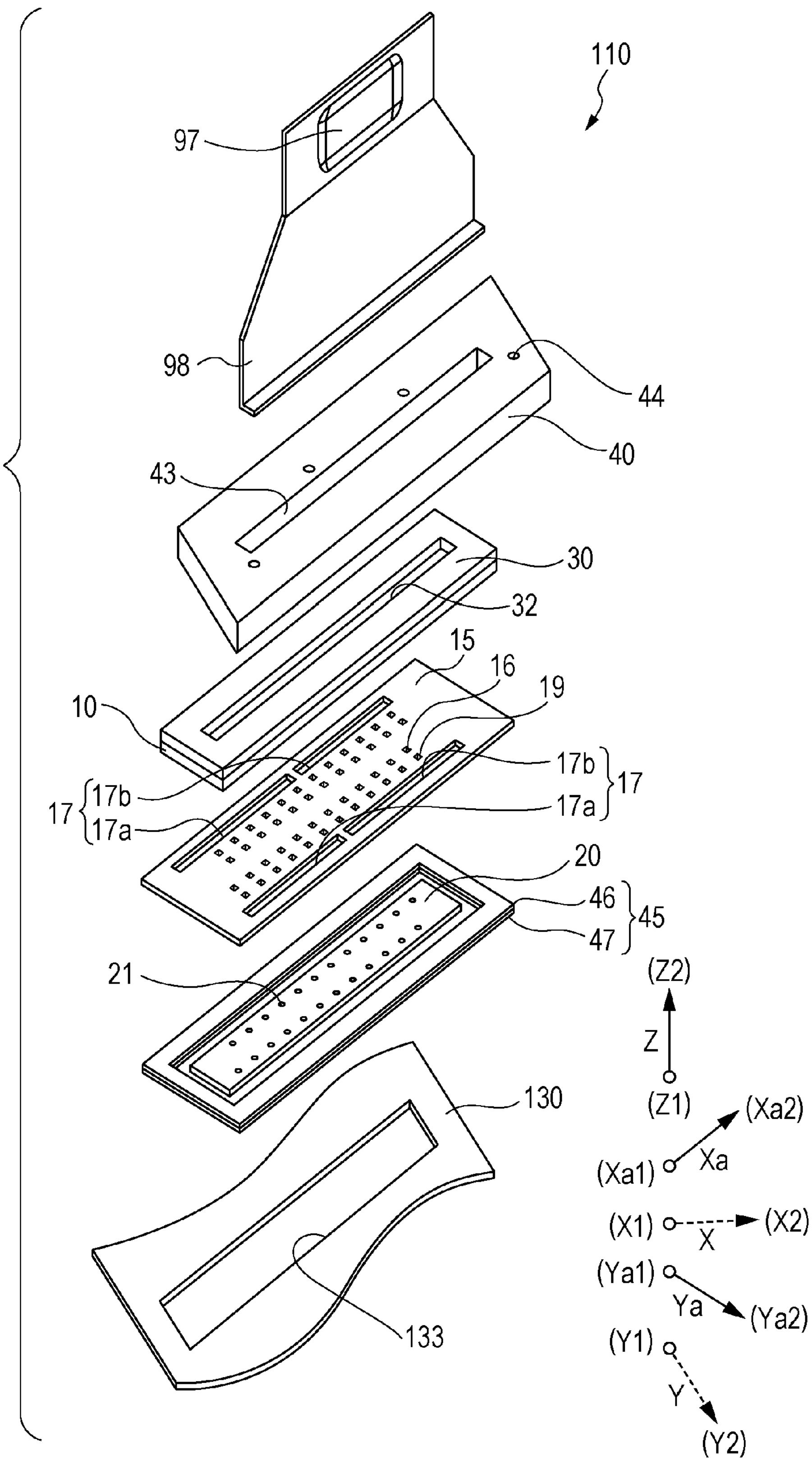
Y
(Y2)
(Z1)
Z
(Z2)

FIG. 7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97
98
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40
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30
32
15
16
19
10
17b
17
17a
17b
17
17a
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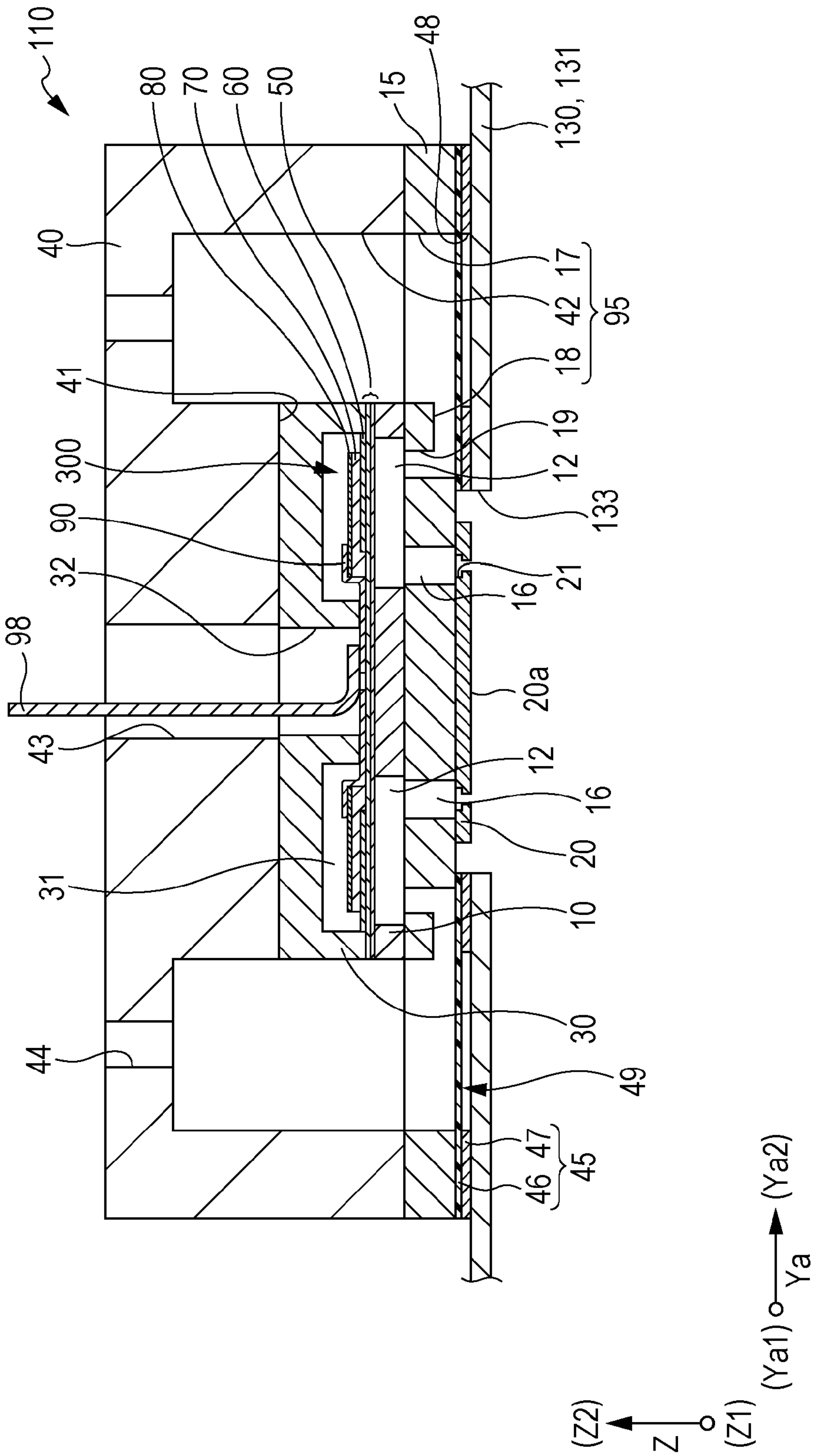
45
47
21
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)
130
(Xa2)
(Xa1)
Xa
(X1)
X
(X2)
(Ya1)
Ya
(Ya2)
133
(Y1)
Y
(Y2)

FIG. 8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80
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130, 131
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95
18
41
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300
12
133
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32
16
98
20a
43
12
16
20
31
10
30
44
49
47
45
46
(Ya2)
Ya
(Ya1)
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)

FIG. 9

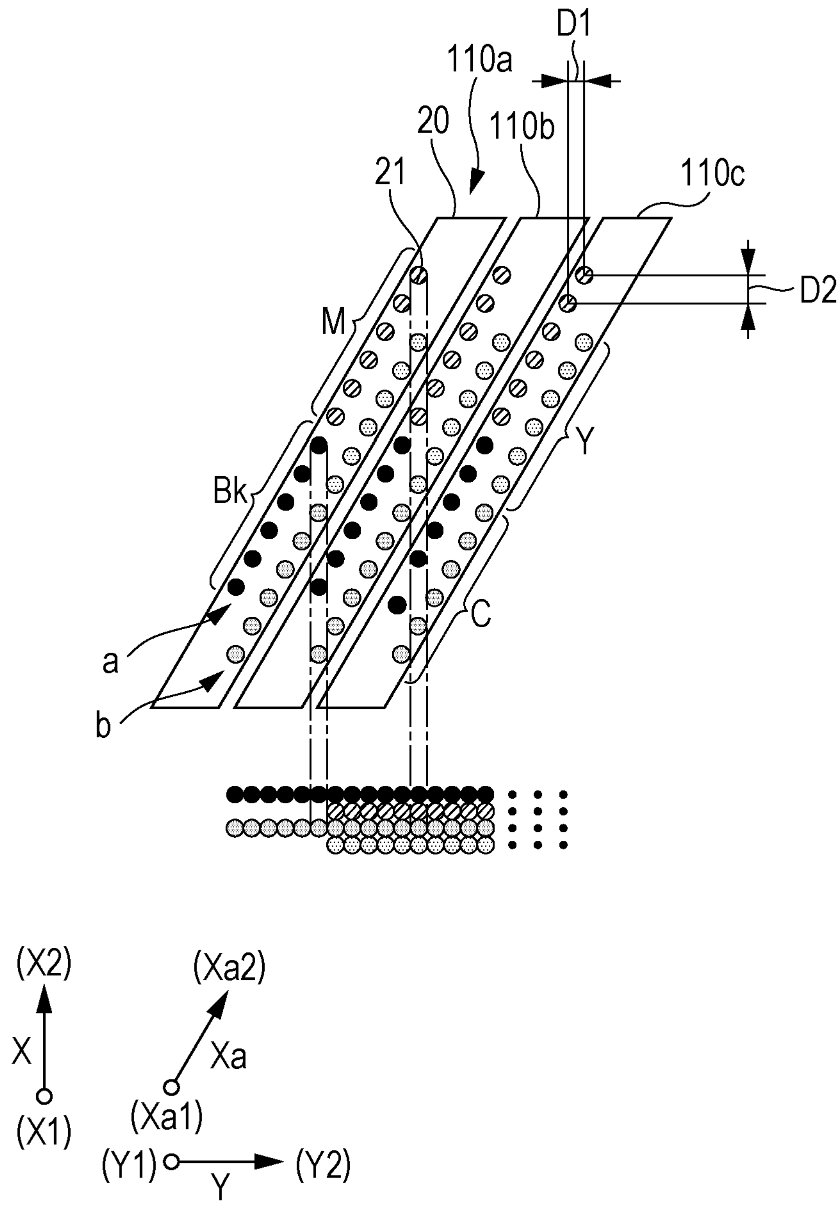
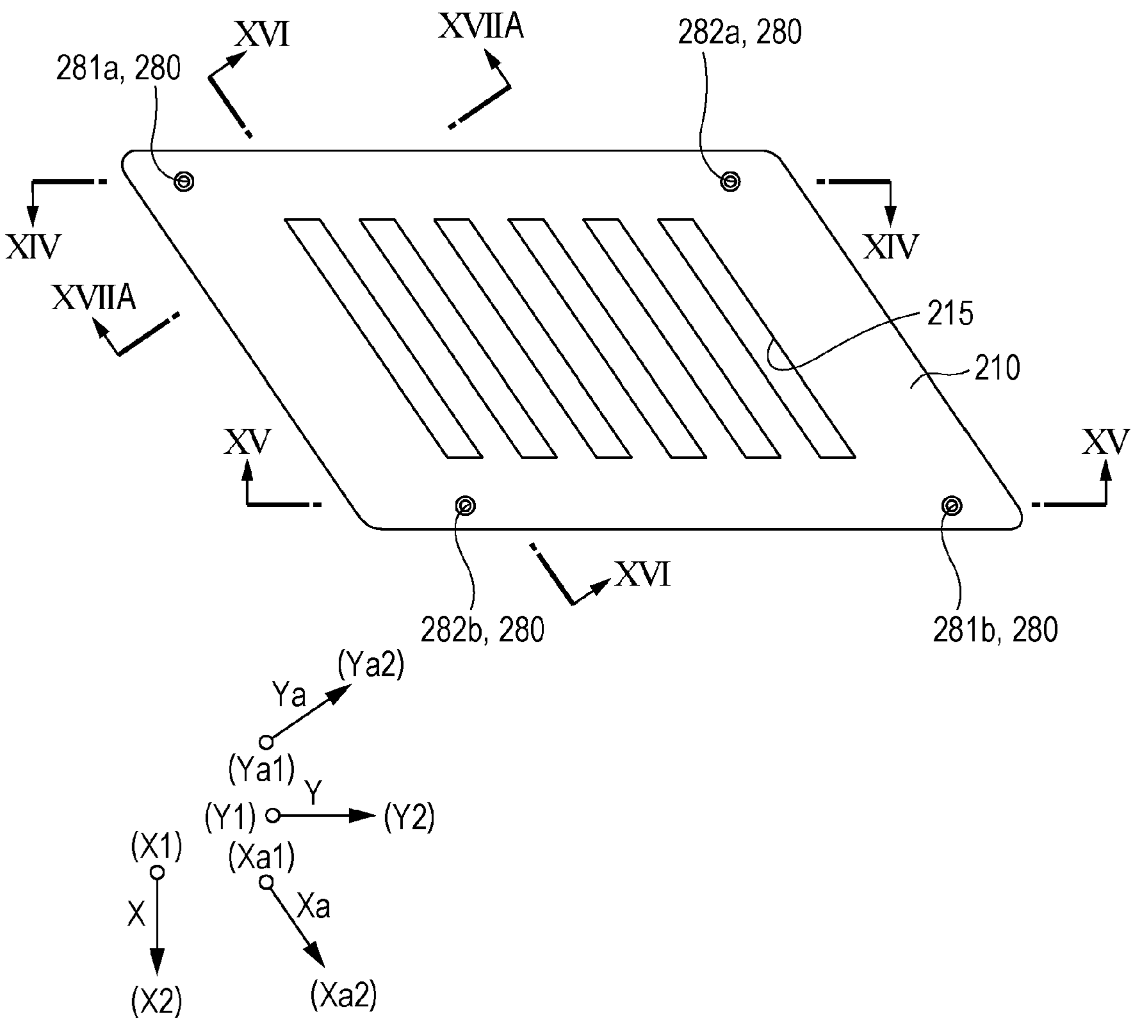


FIG. 10



XVI
XVIIA
281a, 280
282a, 280
XIV
XIV
XVIIA
215
210
XV
XV
XVI
282b, 280
281b, 280
(Ya2)
Ya
(Ya1)
Y
(Y1)
(Y2)
(X1)
(Xa1)
X
Xa
(X2)
(Xa2)

FIG. 11

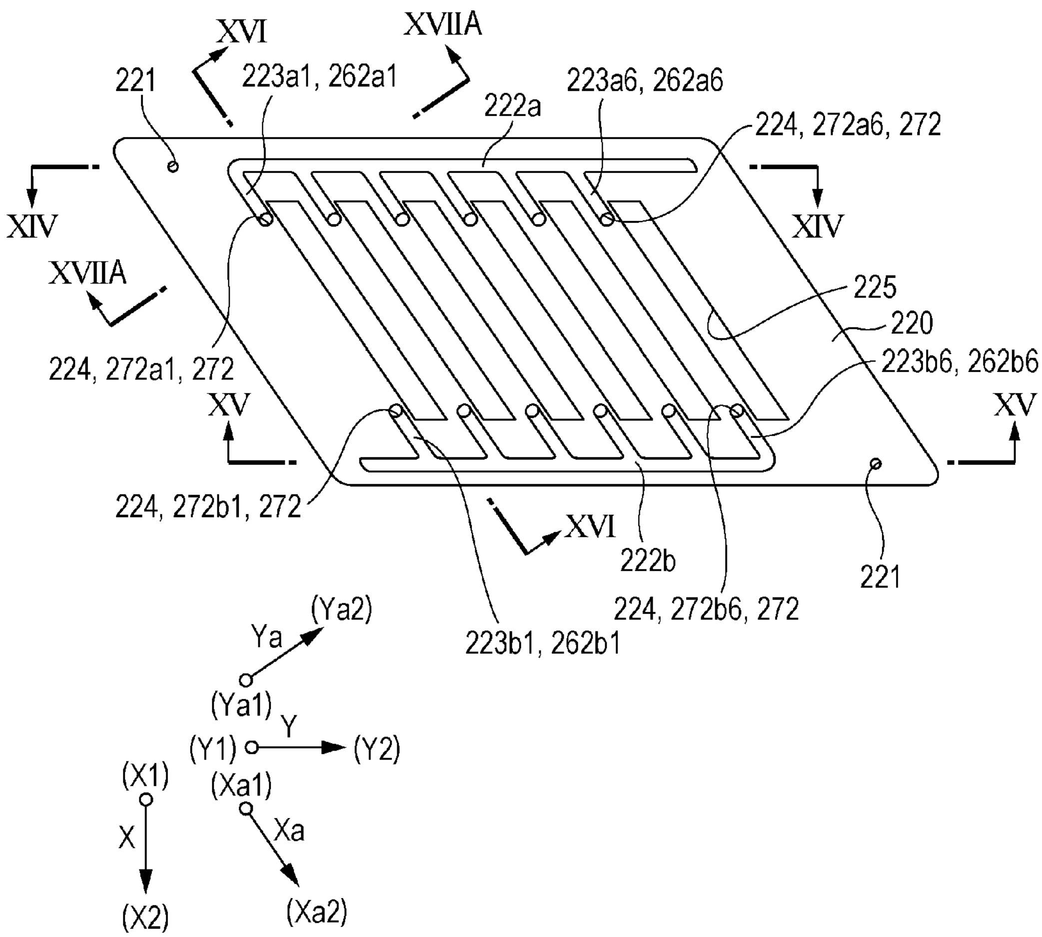
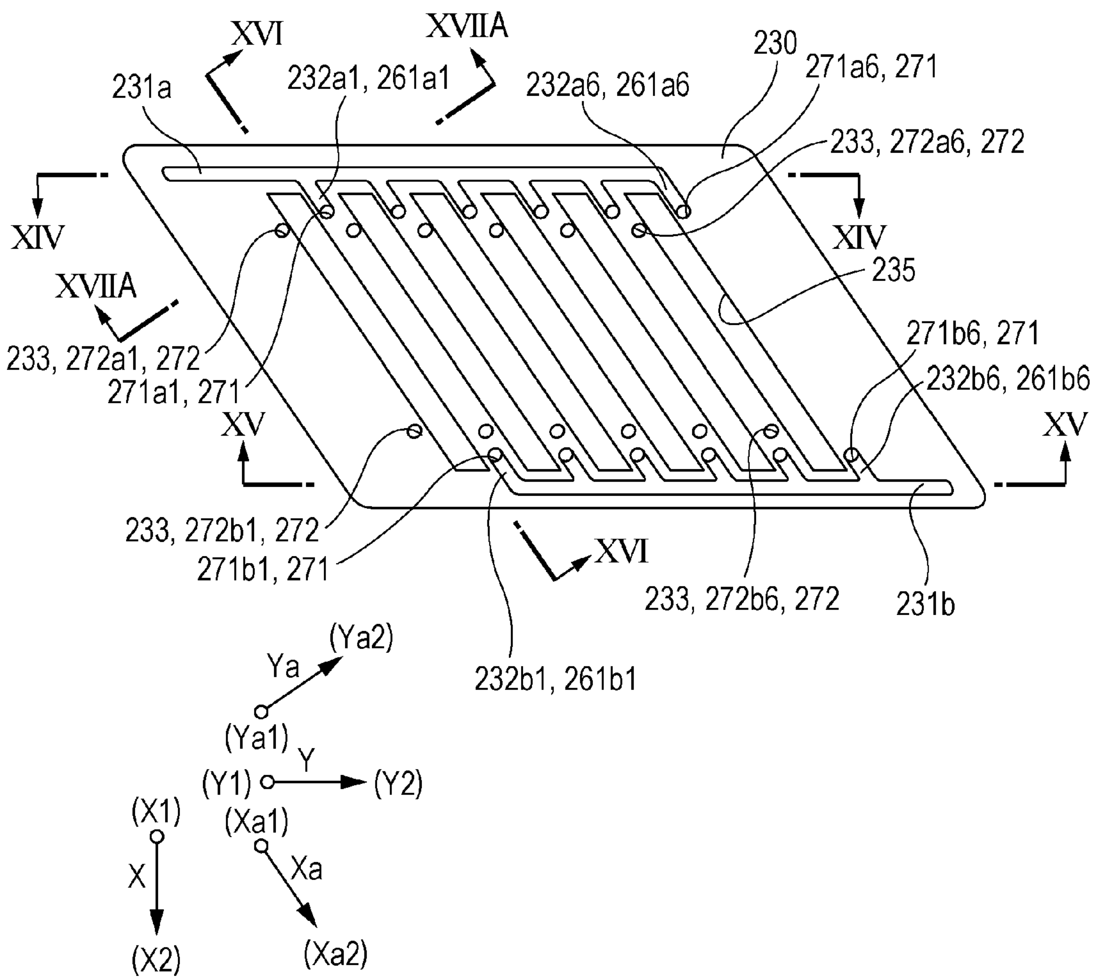

XVI
XVIIA
221
223a1, 262a1
222a
223a6, 262a6
224, 272a6, 272
XIV
XIV
XVIIA
225
220
223b6, 262b6
224, 272a1, 272
XV
XV
224, 272b1, 272
XVI
222b
221
224, 272b6, 272
223b1, 262b1
Ya
(Ya2)
(Ya1)
Y
(Y1)
(Y2)
(X1)
(Xa1)
X
Xa
(X2)
(Xa2)

FIG. 12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XVIIA
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271a6, 271
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XIV
XIV
XVIIA
235
271b6, 271
233, 272a1, 272
271a1, 271
232b6, 261b6
XV
XV
233, 272b1, 272
271b1, 271
XVI
233, 272b6, 272
231b
232b1, 261b1
Ya
(Ya2)
(Ya1)
Y
(Y1)
(Y2)
(X1)
(Xa1)
X
Xa
(X2)
(Xa2)

FIG. 13

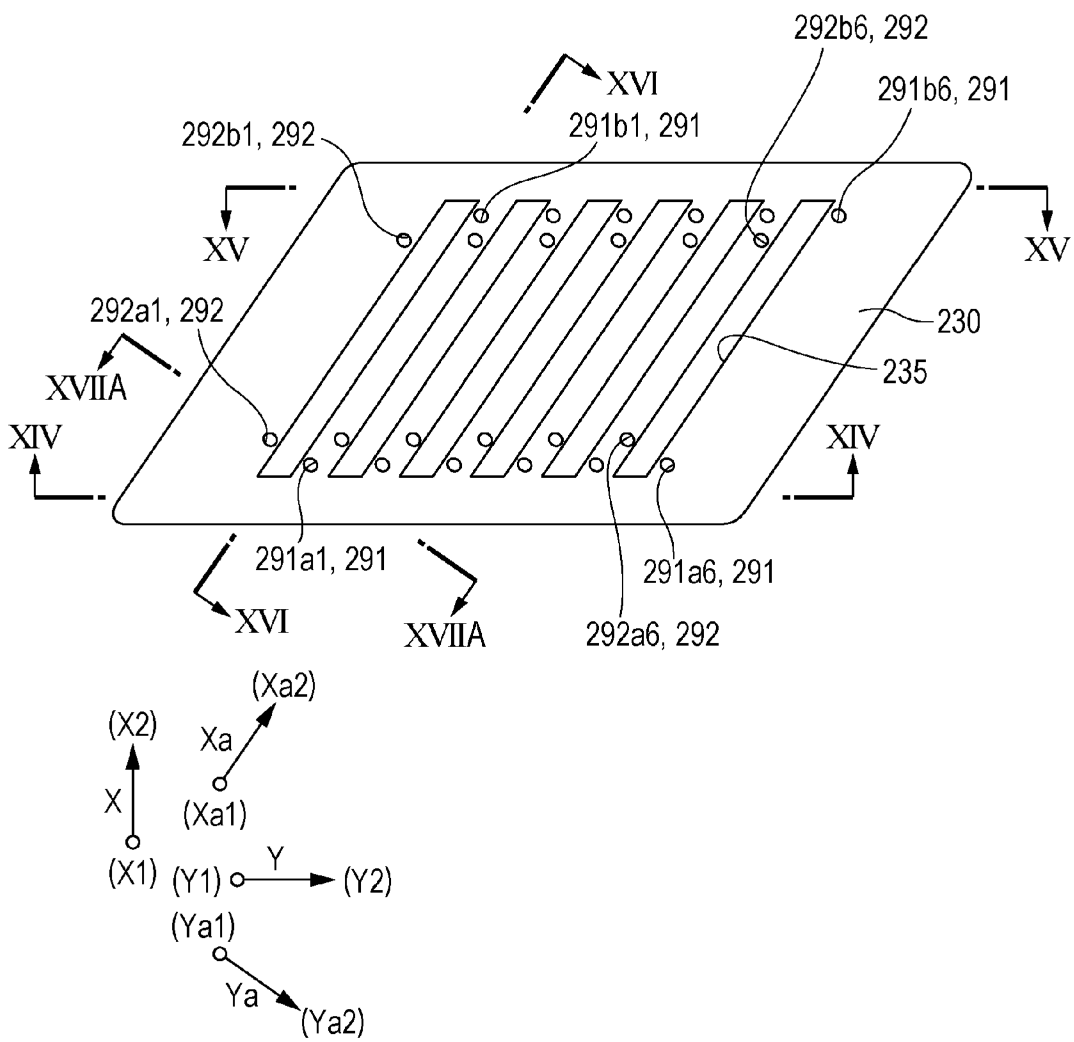

292b6, 292
XVI
291b6, 291
292b1, 292
291b1, 291
XV
XV
292a1, 292
230
235
XVIIA
XIV
XIV
291a1, 291
291a6, 291
XVI
XVIIA
292a6, 292
(Xa2)
Xa
(X2)
(Xa1)
X
(X1)
(Y1)
Y
(Y2)
(Ya1)
Ya
(Ya2)

FIG. 14

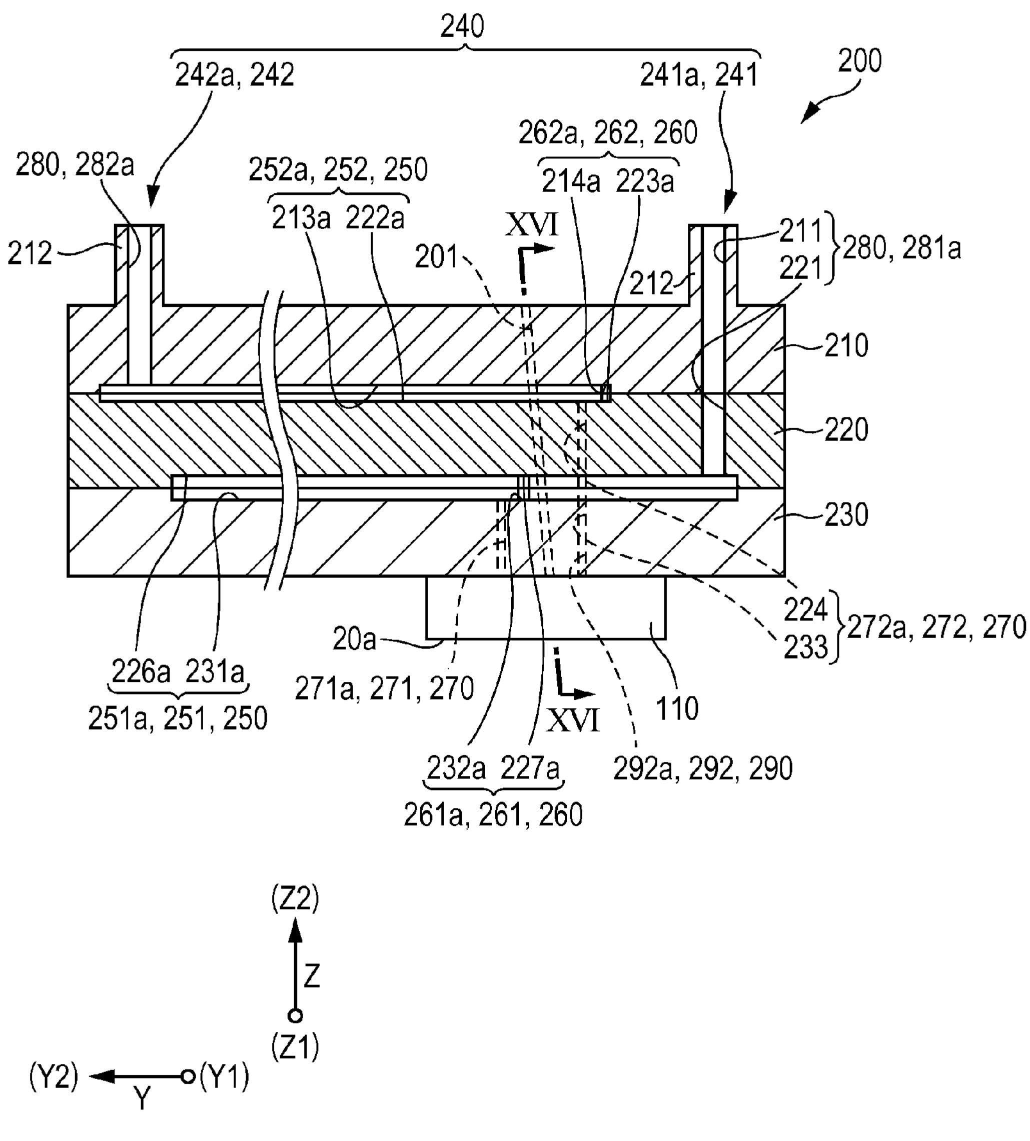
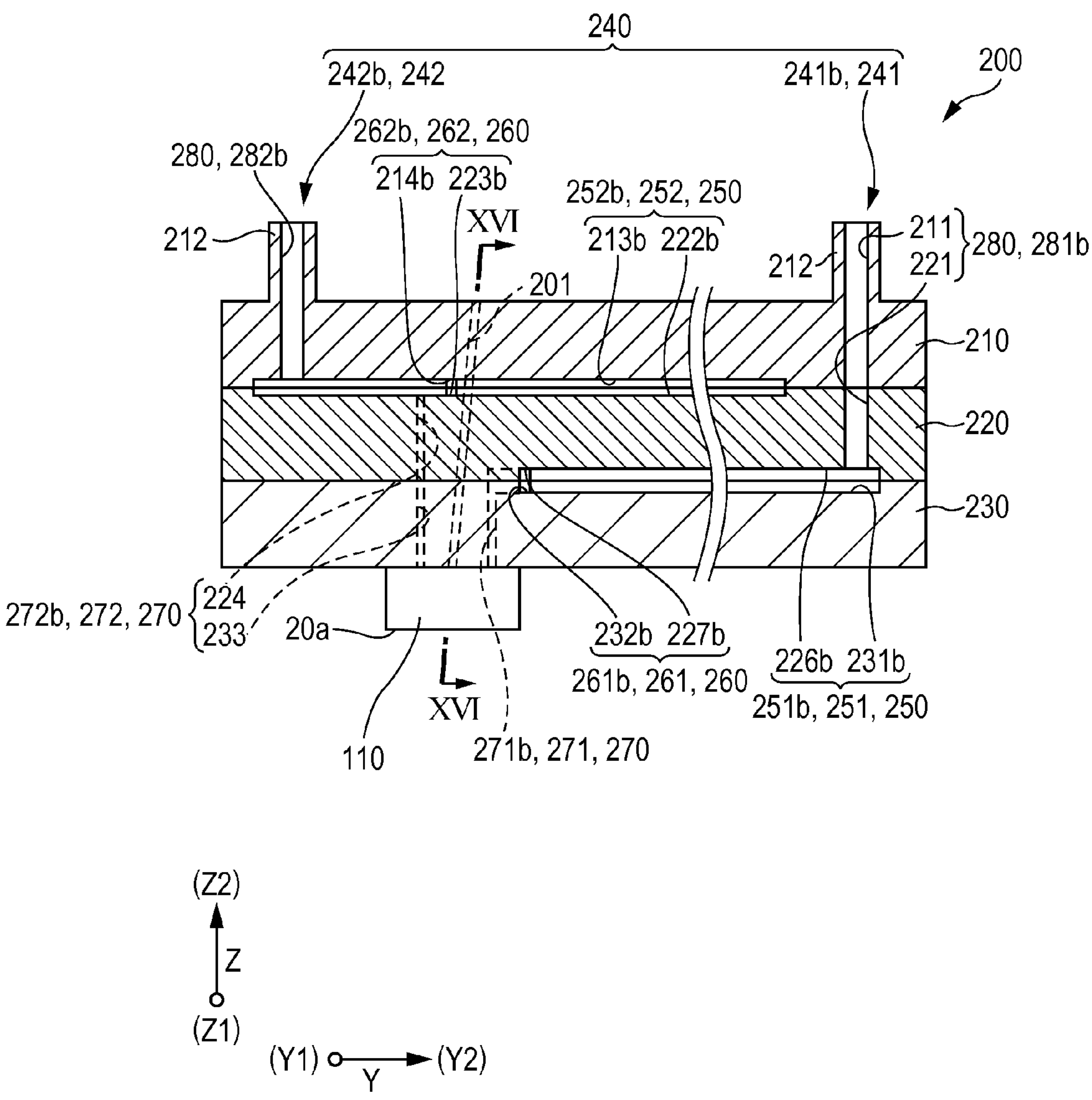
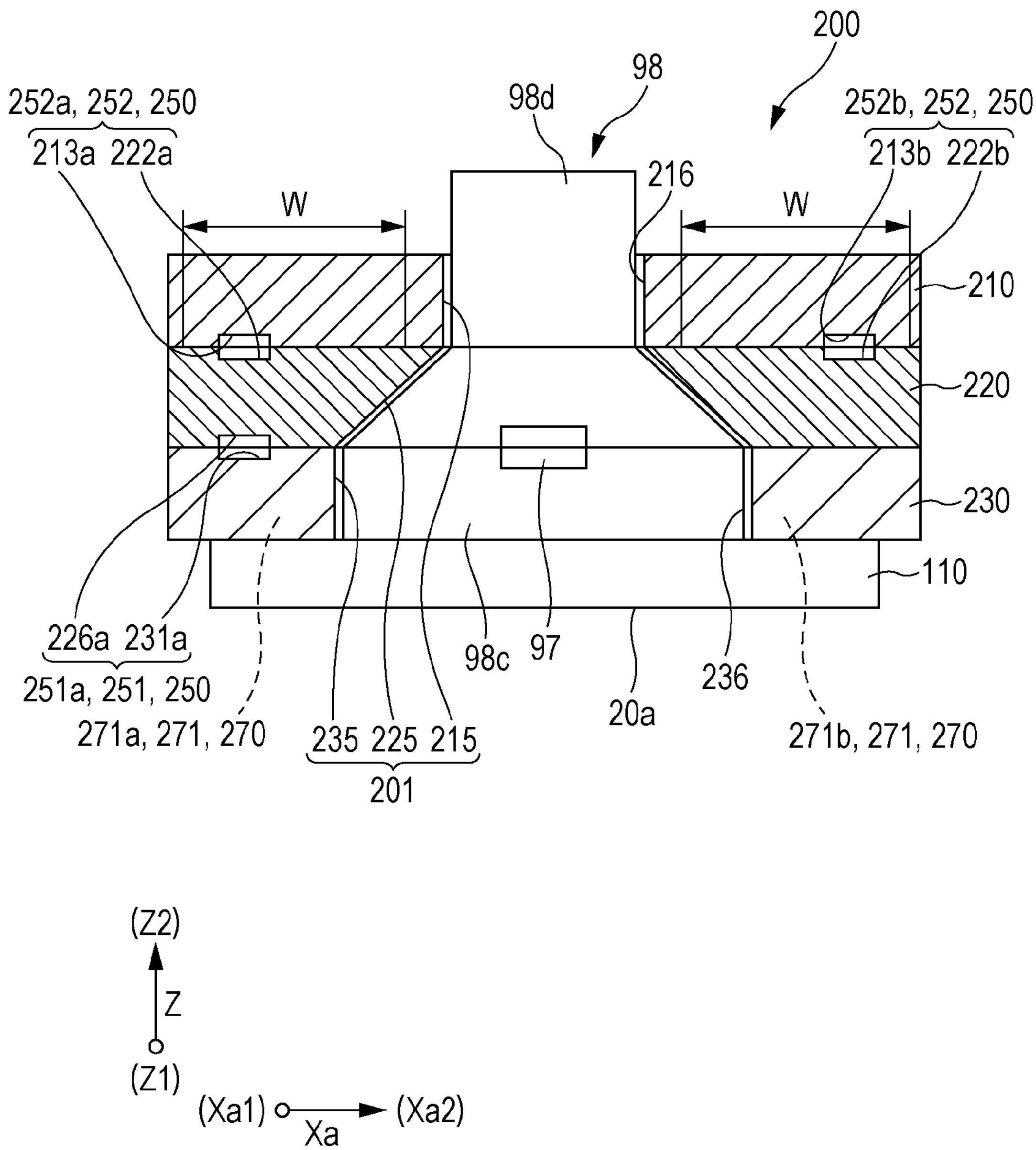

240
242a, 242
241a, 241
200
262a, 262, 260
280, 282a
252a, 252, 250
214a 223a
213a 222a
XVI
212
201
211
221
280, 281a
212
210
220
230
224
233
272a, 272, 270
20a
226a 231a
251a, 251, 250
271a, 271, 270
XVI
110
232a 227a
261a, 261, 260
292a, 292, 290
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)
(Y2)
Y
(Y1)

FIG. 15



240
242b, 242
241b, 241
200
262b, 262, 260
280, 282b
214b 223b
252b, 252, 250
XVI
213b 222b
212
211
221
280, 281b
212
201
210
220
230
272b, 272, 270
224
233
20a
232b 227b
261b, 261, 260
226b 231b
251b, 251, 250
XVI
110
271b, 271, 270
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)
(Y1)
Y
(Y2)

FIG. 16


200
98
98d
252a, 252, 250
213a 222a
252b, 252, 250
213b 222b
216
W
W
210
220
230
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226a 231a
251a, 251, 250
271a, 271, 270
235 225 215
201
98c
97
20a
236
271b, 271, 270
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)
(Xa1)
Xa
(Xa2)

FIG. 17B

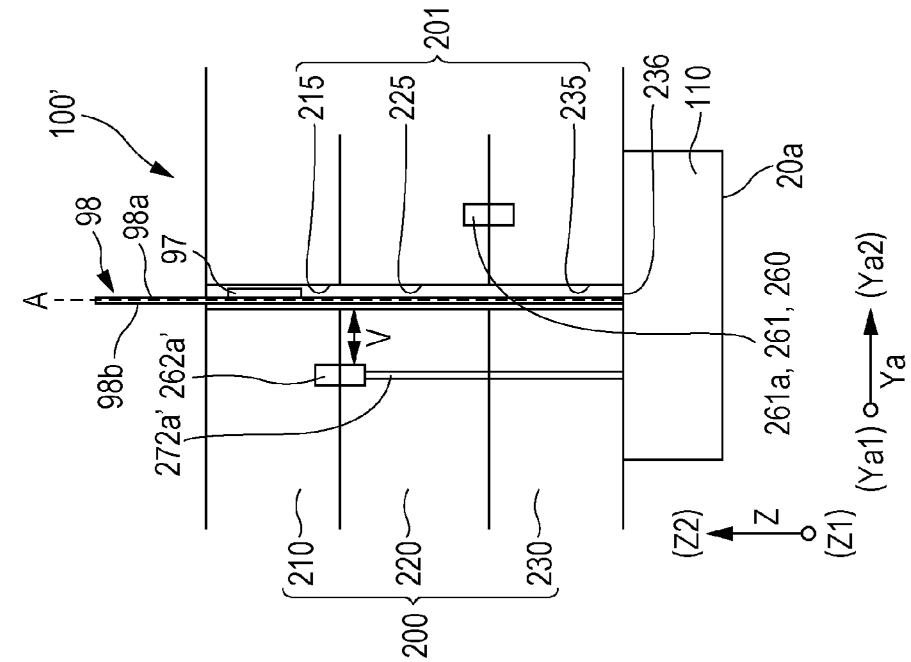


FIG. 17A

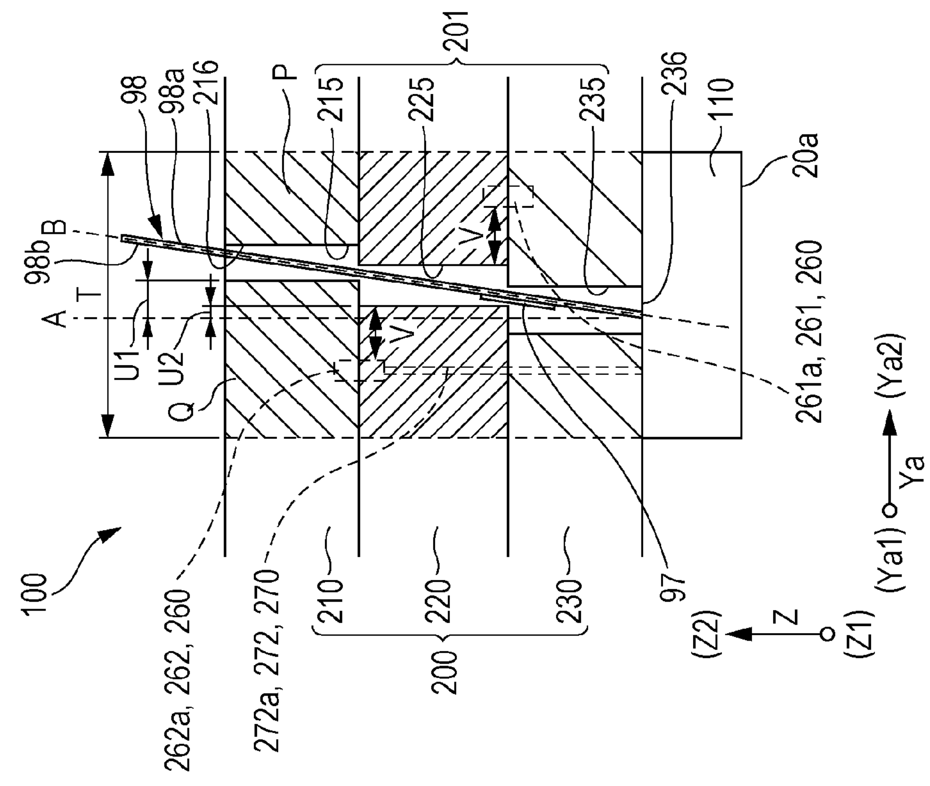
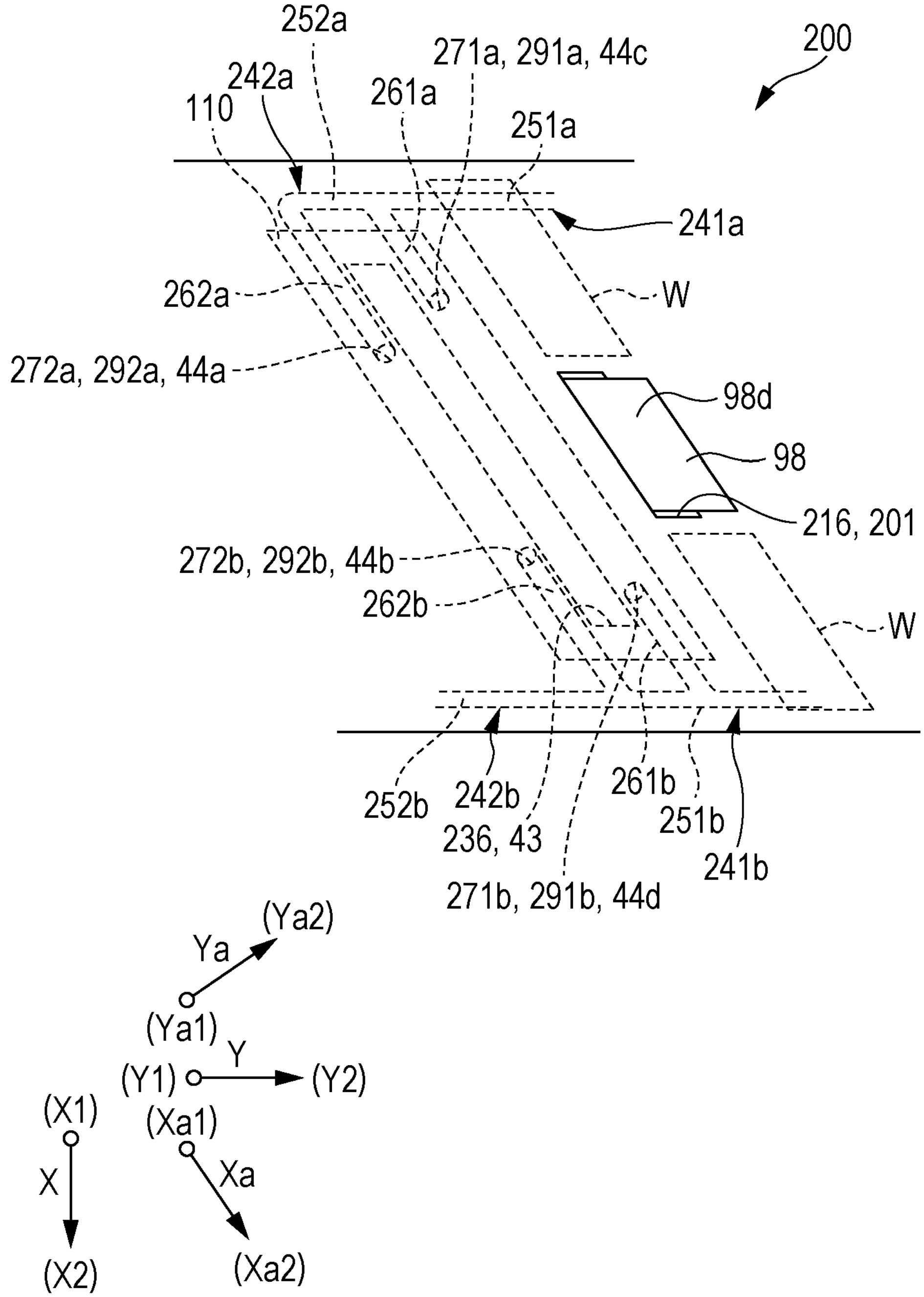


FIG. 18



252a
271a, 291a, 44c
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242a
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251a
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262a
W
272a, 292a, 44a
98d
98
216, 201
272b, 292b, 44b
262b
W
252b
242b
236, 43
261b
251b
241b
271b, 291b, 44d
Ya
(Ya2)
(Ya1)
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(Y2)
(X1)
(Xa1)
X
Xa
(X2)
(Xa2)

FIG. 19

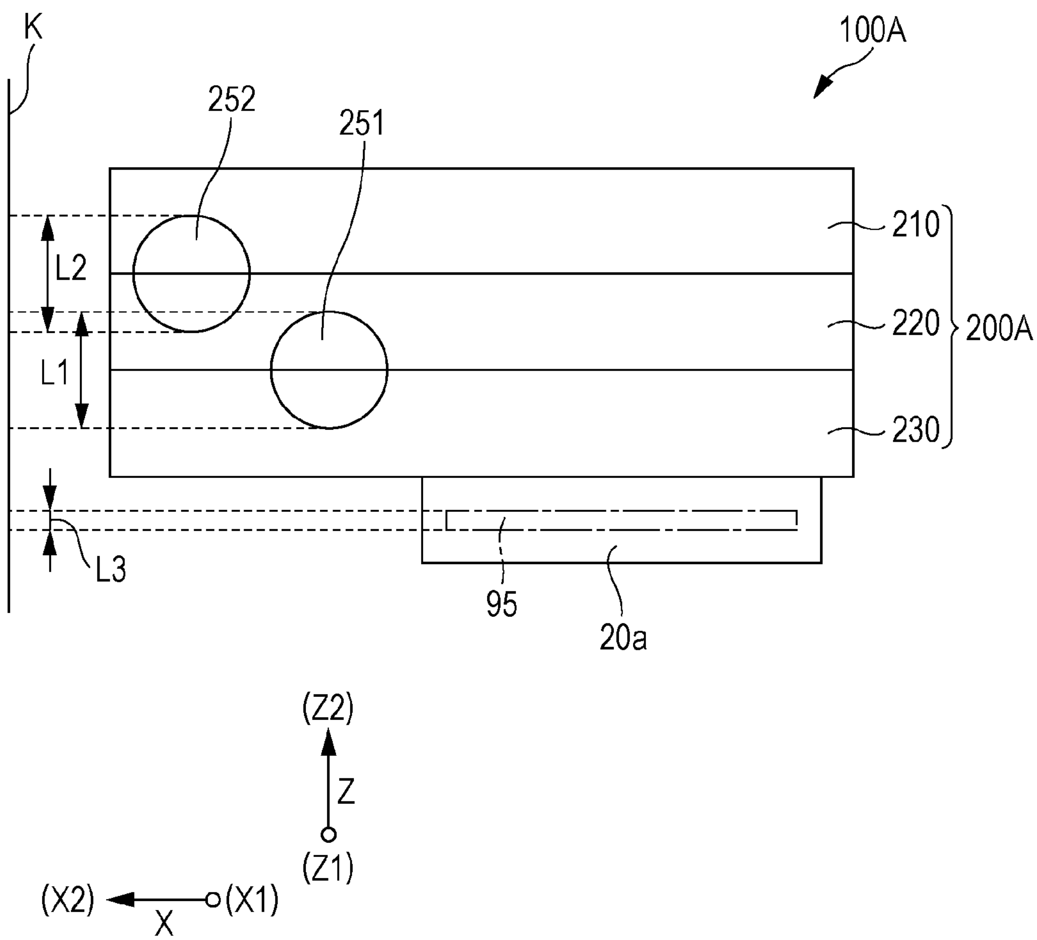
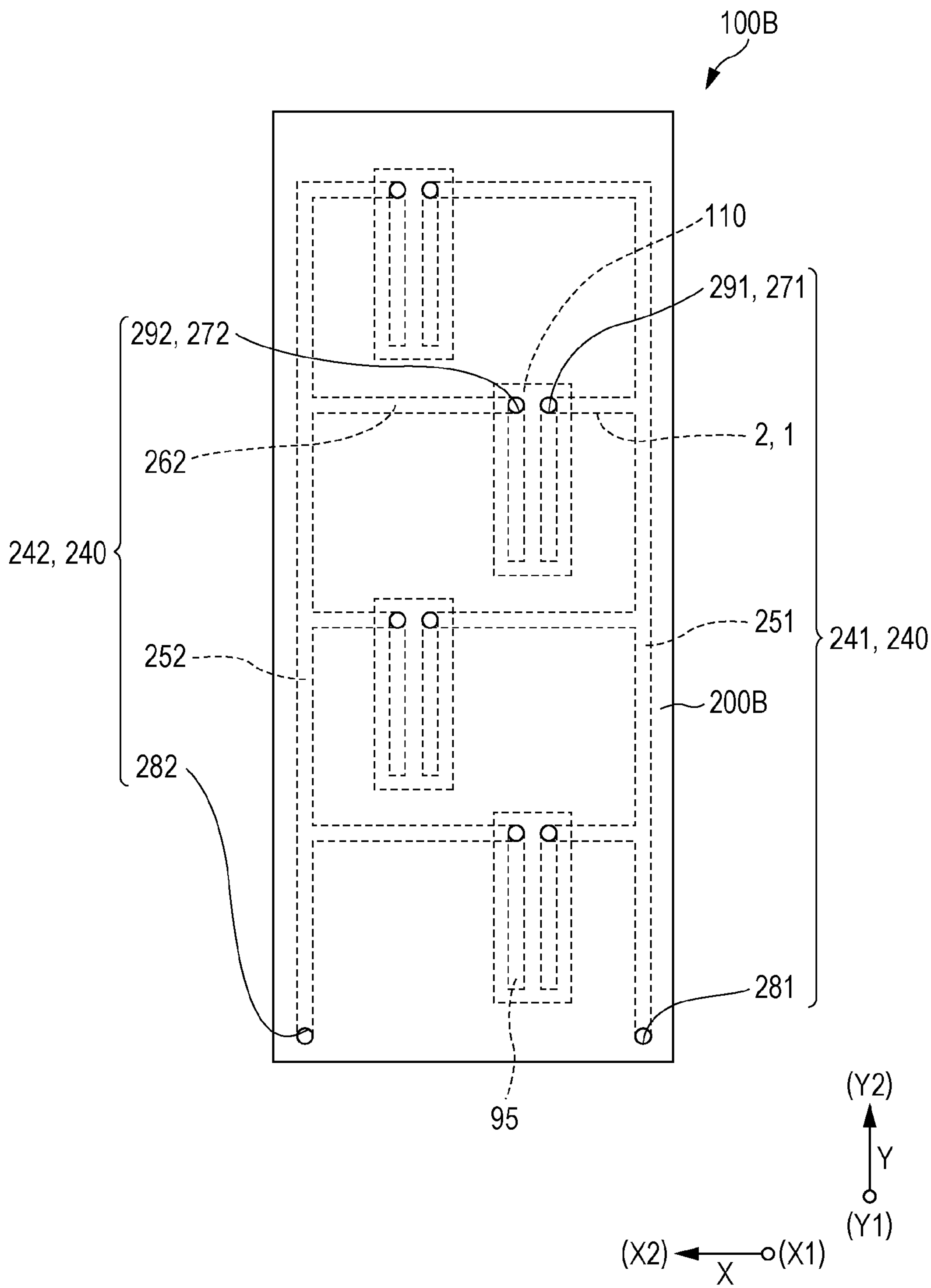


FIG. 20


100B
110
291, 271
292, 272
2, 1
262
242, 240
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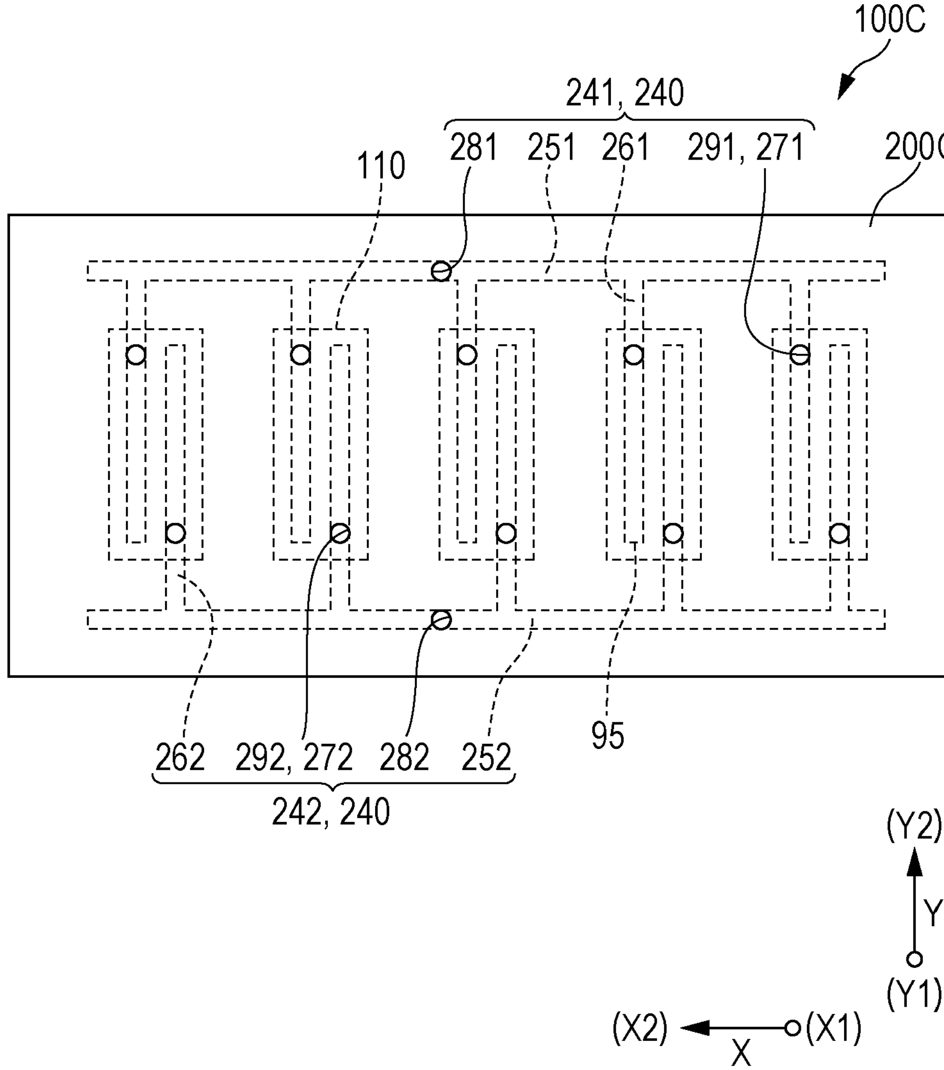
241, 240
252
200B
282
281
95
(Y2)
Y
(Y1)
(X2)
X
(X1)

FIG. 21


100C
241, 240
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251
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291, 271
200C
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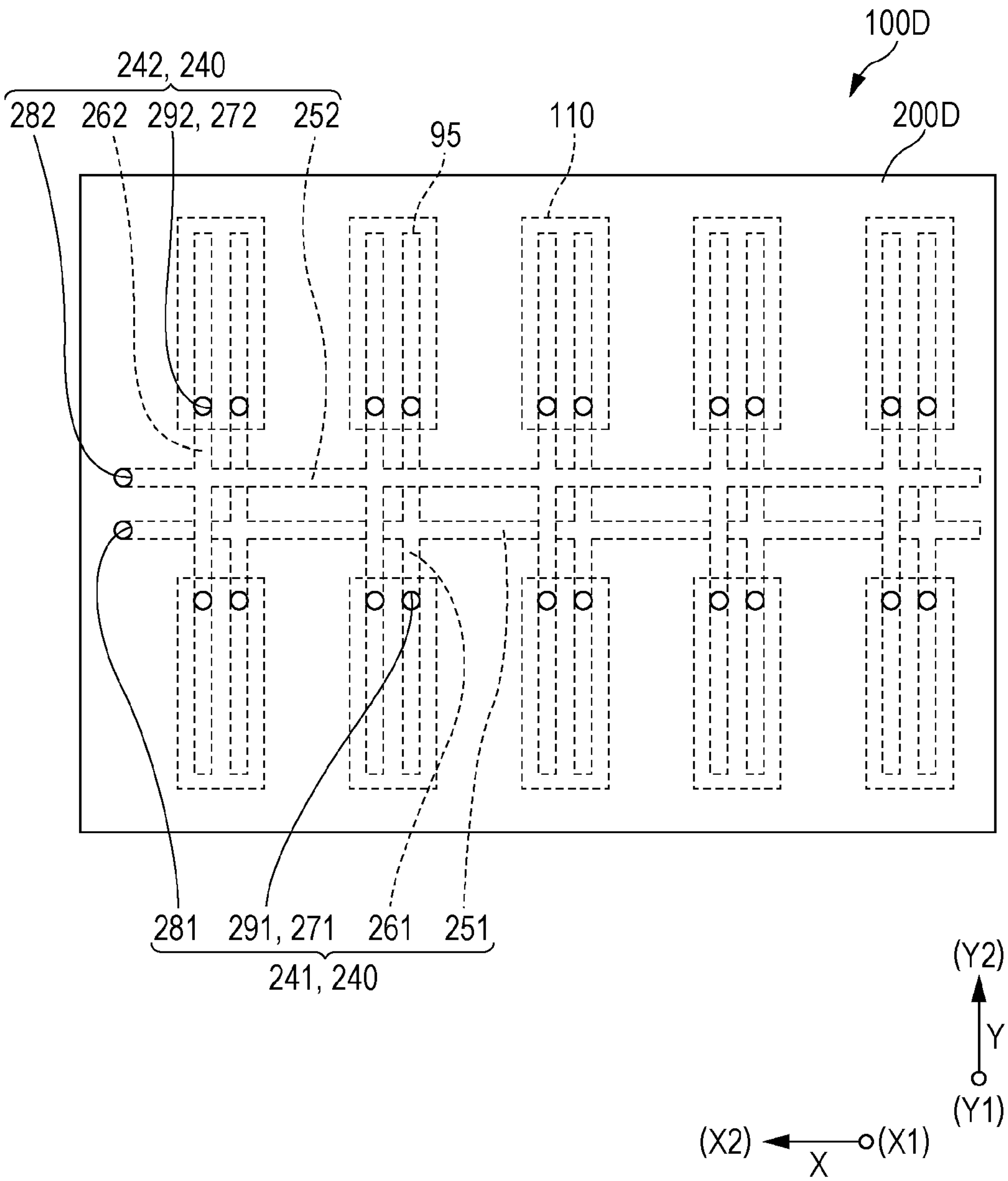
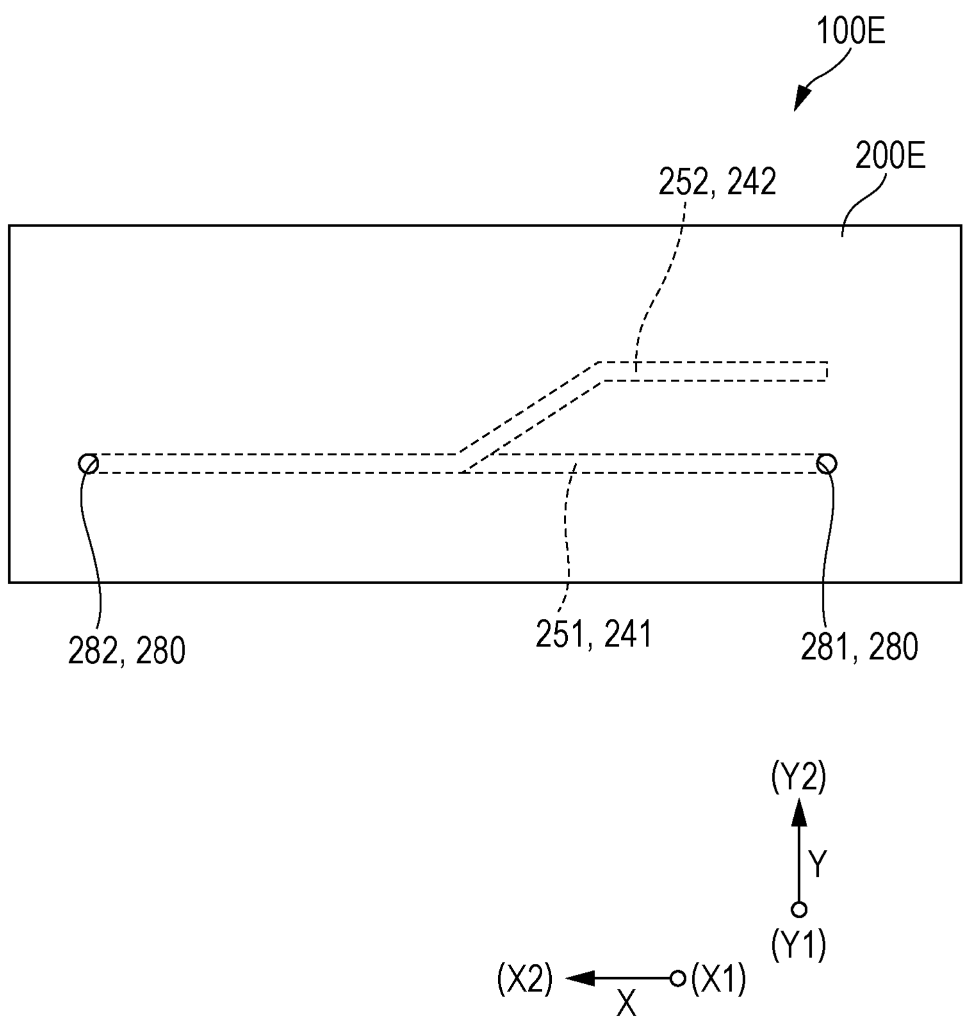
262
292, 272
282
252
95
242, 240
(Y2)
Y
(Y1)
(X2)
X
(X1)

FIG. 22



100D
242, 240
282
262
292, 272
252
95
110
200D
281
291, 271
261
251
241, 240
(Y2)
Y
(Y1)
(X2)
X
(X1)

FIG. 23



LIQUID EJECTING HEAD AND LIQUID EJECTING APPARATUS

CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to Japanese Patent Application No. 2014-053653 filed on Mar. 17, 2014. The entire disclosure of Japanese Patent Application No. 2014-053653 is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

The present invention relates to a liquid ejecting head and a liquid ejecting apparatus and, particularly, relates to an ink jet type recording head which ejects ink as liquid and an ink jet type recording apparatus.

2. Related Art

An ink jet type recording head which includes a head main body in which a pressure generation chamber communicating with a nozzle opening through which ink droplets are discharged is deformed by a pressure generation unit, such as a piezoelectric element, in such a manner that an ink droplet is discharged through the nozzle opening and a flow-path member which constitutes a flow path of ink supplied to the head main body is known as a liquid ejecting head.

The head main body is connected to the flow-path member. Ink is supplied from the flow path to the head main body or ink is discharged from the head main body to the flow path. An ink jet type recording head in which a plurality of nozzle opening groups, each of which is constituted of a plurality of nozzle openings and ejects the same ink, are provided in one head main body and a flow-path member having a plurality of flow paths through which different inks are supplied to respective nozzle opening groups are provided has been proposed (see JP-A-2005-193680, for example).

In the ink jet type recording head according to JP-A-2005-193680, a manifold in common to the nozzle openings constituting the nozzle opening group is formed. A plurality of manifolds are provided corresponding to the number of the nozzle opening groups. The plurality of manifolds are arranged in a state where the manifolds overlap in a direction perpendicular to a liquid ejection surface in which the nozzle openings are provided. Accordingly, the plane-direction size of the liquid ejection surface can be reduced, compared to in the case where all of the manifolds are arranged in the same plane.

However, when the plurality of manifolds overlap each other in the direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface, the plurality of manifolds are located at different positions in the direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface. As a result, the position of each manifold in relation to the liquid ejection surface is different for each nozzle opening group. Furthermore, the length of a flow path from the manifold to the nozzle opening group is different for each nozzle opening group, and thus flow-path resistance is different. Furthermore, the weight of ink droplets ejected from the nozzle opening group is different for each nozzle opening group.

When the plurality of manifolds are located at different positions in the direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface, as described above, variation in ejection properties of the ink ejected from each manifold occurs.

Such a problem is not limited to an ink jet type recording head which discharges ink but is shared by a liquid ejecting head and a liquid ejecting apparatus which eject liquid other than ink.

SUMMARY

An advantage of some aspects of the invention is to provide a liquid ejecting head of which the size is reduced and in which variation in ejection properties of liquid ejected from a plurality of manifolds can be reduced, and a liquid ejecting apparatus.

Aspect 1

According to an aspect of the invention for solving the problem described above, there is provided a liquid ejecting head which includes a head main body which ejects liquid from a liquid ejection surface and has a plurality of manifolds which store the liquid, and a flow-path member in which a first distribution flow path and a second distribution flow path are provided to supply liquid to the head main body, in which the plurality of manifolds are arranged on the same plane and the plurality of manifolds, the first distribution flow path, and the second distribution flow path are not disposed in the same plane.

In the aspect, the size of the flow-path member can be reduced in an in-plane direction parallel to the liquid ejection surface, compared to in the case where the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path are formed in the same plane. Furthermore, in one head main body, the plurality of manifolds are arranged in the same plane. Thus, the positions of respective manifolds can be aligned in the direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface. Accordingly, in different manifolds, the lengths of the flow paths from respective manifolds to the nozzle openings are set to be values which are as similar as possible. As a result, variation in flow-path resistance can be reduced. In other words, variation in the pressure of liquid in the manifold can be reduced, and thus it is easy to manage back-pressure control. In the case of the manifold of the related art, the size thereof can be reduced. However, liquid ejection properties are deteriorated. However, according to the liquid ejecting head of the invention, the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path are not formed in the same plane in the flow-path member, in such a manner that the size thereof can be reduced. In addition, the manifolds are provided in the same plane in the head main body, in such a manner that the liquid ejection properties can be improved. The liquid ejecting head according to the invention can achieve a reduction in the size and improvement in the liquid ejection properties, as described above. In addition, the plurality of manifolds, the first distribution flow path, and the second distribution flow path are not disposed in the same plane. Accordingly, in both the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path, flow paths allowing air bubbles to be effectively discharged can be provided in portions between the distribution flow paths and the manifolds in the direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface.

Aspect 2

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspect 1, it is preferable that at least parts of the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path overlap when viewed from a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface. In the aspect, the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path overlap in the direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface, and thus the size of the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path can be reduced in the in-plane direction of the liquid ejection surface, compared to in the case where the distribution flow paths do not overlap. As a result, the size of the liquid ejecting head can be reduced in the in-plane direction of the liquid ejecting surface.

Aspect 3

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspect 1 or 2, it is preferable that the liquid ejecting head further include a first introduction flow path which communicates with the first distribution flow path, and a second introduction flow path which communicates with the second distribution flow path. Furthermore, it is preferable that the first introduction flow path and the second introduction flow path extend to a side opposite to the head main body, in a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface. In addition, it is preferable that a boundary portion between the first distribution flow path and the first introduction flow path and a boundary portion between the second distribution flow path and the second introduction flow path be disposed on an inner portion between the plurality of manifolds, in the a direction in which ink flows in the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path. In the aspect, it is not necessary to arrange the boundary portions outside the manifolds. As a result, the size of the liquid ejecting head can be reduced.

Aspect 4

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspect 3, it is preferable that, in a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface, the first distribution flow path be disposed closer to the head main body than the second introduction flow path. In addition, it is preferable that the second distribution flow path be formed in a state where the second distribution flow path makes a detour in order to avoid the first introduction flow path. In the aspect, the second distribution flow path is formed in a state where the second distribution flow path makes a detour in order to avoid the first introduction flow path. As a result, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the first introduction flow path is increased.

Aspect 5

In the liquid ejecting head according to any one of Aspects 1 to 4, it is preferable that the flow-path member be formed by stacking a first flow-path member, a second flow-path member, and a third flow-path member, in the direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface, in order, far away from the head main body. Furthermore, it is preferable that the first distribution flow path be formed in a boundary between the second flow-path member and the third flow-path member. In addition, it is preferable that the second distribution flow path be formed in a boundary between the first flow-path member and the second flow-path member. In the aspect, the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path can be formed by at least three members. As a result, the number of parts can be reduced.

Aspect 6

In the liquid ejecting head according to any one of Aspects 1 to 5, it is preferable that the direction in which liquid flows in the manifold intersect a direction in which liquid flows in the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path. In this aspect, liquid can be effectively supplied over the entirety of the flow-path member when the flow-path member is viewed from the top, compared to in the case where the direction in which liquid flows in the manifold is parallel to the direction in which liquid flows in the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path. Furthermore, the size of the distribution flow path can be reduced.

Aspect 7

In the liquid ejecting head according to any one of Aspects 1 to 6, it is preferable that a nozzle row constituted of a plurality of nozzle openings which are aligned in one direction and through which liquid is ejected be provided in the liquid ejection surface. In addition, it is preferable that the manifold extend in the one direction. Furthermore, it is preferable that a vertical flow path extending in a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface allow the manifold to communicate with the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path. In the aspect, the size of the flow-path member can be reduced when the flow-path member is viewed from the top. In addition, it is possible to easily adjust a gap between the first distribution flow path and the manifold and a gap between the second distribution flow path and the manifold, in the direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface.

Aspect 8

In the liquid ejecting head according to any one of Aspects 1 to 7, it is preferable that the liquid ejecting head further include a plurality of head main bodies. In addition, it is preferable that the flow-path member include first connection portions and second connection portions which are connected to respective head main bodies, first bifurcation flow paths which allow the first distribution flow paths to be connected to respective first connection portions, and second bifurcation flow paths which allow the second distribution flow paths to be connected to respective second connection portions. In the aspect, it is possible to provide flow paths which communicate with the plurality of connection portions through the first bifurcation flow path and the second bifurcation flow path which branch off from the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path. As a result, flow paths through which liquid is supplied to the plurality of head main bodies can be reliably formed in a small space. Furthermore, since the bifurcation flow paths are provided, the positional relationship of the connection portions in a plane, in relation to the distribution flow paths, can be set with a high degree of freedom. As a result, the degree of freedom in the layout is increased.

Aspect 9

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspect 8, it is preferable that the first distribution flow path and the first bifurcation flow path be formed in the same plane. Furthermore, it is preferable that the second distribution flow path and the second bifurcation flow path be formed in the same plane. In the aspect, the first distribution flow path, the second distribution flow path, and the bifurcation flow path can be formed in a common member.

Aspect 10

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspect 8 or 9, it is preferable that the first connection portion and the second connection portion be connected to a common head main body. In the aspect, different liquids can be supplied to one head main body through the plurality of flow paths.

Aspect 11

In the liquid ejecting head according to any one of Aspects 8 to 10, it is preferable that the liquid ejecting head further include flexible wiring substrates which are respectively connected to the head main bodies. In addition, it is preferable that the flexible wiring substrates extend to the flow-path member side with respect to the head main bodies. Furthermore, it is preferable that the first connection portions and the second connection portions be connected to the head main bodies with the flexible wiring substrates interposed therebetween. In the aspect, it is easy to connect the flexible wiring substrate and a terminal (such as a lead electrode of a pressure generation unit) in the head main body to which the flexible wiring substrate is connected.

Aspect 12

In the liquid ejecting head according to any one of Aspects 8 to 11, it is preferable that the first connection portions and the second connection portions be alternately connected to the head main bodies aligned in a direction in which the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path extend. In the aspect, a plurality of different liquids can be supplied to the respective head main bodies.

Aspect 13

In the liquid ejecting head according to any one of Aspects 8 to 12, it is preferable that the liquid ejecting head further include a relay substrate to which the flexible wiring substrate is connected. In addition, it is preferable that the flow-path member be provided in a portion between the relay substrate and the head main bodies, in a direction in which the flexible wiring substrate extends to the flow-path member side with respect to the head main body. In the aspect, the distribution flow path can be formed in a portion outside the area in which the flexible wiring substrate is disposed. As a result, the size of the flow-path member can be reduced.

Aspect 14

In the liquid ejecting head according to any one of Aspects 8 to 13, it is preferable that the head main body have the manifold which extends in one direction along an end portion of the flexible wiring substrate, which is the end portion bonded to the head main body, and which stores liquid supplied to the head main body. Furthermore, it is preferable that the first connection portions and the second connection portions be disposed in a portion between one of both ends of the manifold, which is the end far away, in the one direction, from the distribution flow path, and the distribution flow path. In the aspect, liquid can be supplied, in one direction, by the manifold. Thus, it is not necessary to dispose the connection portion on a side far away from the distribution flow path. As a result, the layout is facilitated.

Aspect 15

In the liquid ejecting head according to any one of Aspects 8 to 14, it is preferable that the first distribution flow path be located closer to the head main body side in a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface than the second distribution flow path. Furthermore, it is preferable that the flexible wiring substrate be constituted of one end portion which is located, in a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface, close to the head main body and the other end portion which is located far away from the head main body. In addition, it is preferable that the plane-direction width of the other end portion be smaller than that of the one end portion. Furthermore, it is preferable that the second distribution flow path be formed in the flow-path member, in a state where the second distribution flow path passes through an area outside the other end portion in the plane direction. In the aspect, an area in which the second distribution flow path is formed can be provided outside the flexible wiring substrate, in the plane direction (which is a direction parallel to the surface) of the flexible wiring substrate. As a result, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the second flow path is further increased in the flow-path member.

Aspect 16

In the liquid ejecting head according to any one of Aspects 8 to 15, it is preferable that all of the flexible wiring substrates connected to the head main bodies, each of which communicates with one of the first distribution flow paths and the second distribution flow paths overlap when viewed from a direction in which liquid flows in the first distribution flow path or the second distribution flow path. In the aspect, the first distribution flow path or the second distribution flow path can extend in a straight line shape, in a direction in which liquid flows. As a result, it is possible to ensure the minimum width of the first distribution flow path or the second distribution flow path in a direction intersecting the direction in which liquid flows.

Aspect 17

In the liquid ejecting head according to any one of Aspects 8 to 16, it is preferable that the first distribution flow path be located further on the head main body side in a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface than the second distribution flow path. In addition, it is preferable that nozzle rows constituted of nozzle openings which are aligned in one direction and through which liquid is ejected be provided in the liquid ejection surface of the head main body. In addition, it is preferable that the one direction in which the nozzle rows are aligned intersect a transporting direction of an ejection target medium onto which liquid is ejected by the head main body. In addition, it is preferable that the first distribution flow path include a first upstream-side distribution flow path and a first downstream-side distribution flow path which are disposed on both sides of the head main body in the transporting direction. It is preferable that the second distribution flow path include a second upstream-side distribution flow path and a second downstream-side distribution flow path which are disposed on both sides of the head main body in the transporting direction. Furthermore, it is preferable that the positions of the first upstream distribution flow path, the first downstream-side distribution flow path, the second upstream-side distribution flow path, and the second downstream-side distribution flow path, in relation to the flexible wiring substrates, be common to all of the head main bodies. In the aspect, the head main bodies are aligned, in such a manner that, even when a specific nozzle row of the head main body is not extended, a line constituted of nozzle openings aligned in the alignment direction can be formed.

Aspect 18

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a liquid ejecting apparatus which includes the liquid ejecting head according to any one of Aspects 1 to 17.

In the aspect, it is possible to provide a liquid ejecting apparatus having a liquid ejecting head of which the size is reduced and in which variation in the ejection properties of liquid ejected from the plurality of manifolds can be reduced.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein like numbers reference like elements.

FIG. **1** is a schematic perspective view of a recording apparatus according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **2** is an exploded perspective view of a head unit according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **3** is a bottom view of the head unit according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **4** is a plan view of a recording head according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **5** is a bottom view of the recording head according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view of FIG. **4**, taken along line VI-VI.

FIG. 7 is an exploded perspective view of a head main body according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of the head main body according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. 9 is a schematic view illustrating the arrangement of nozzle openings of Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. 10 is a plan view of a flow-path member (which is a first flow-path member) according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. 11 is a plan view of a second flow-path member according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. 12 is a plan view of a third flow-path member according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. 13 is a bottom view of the third flow-path member according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. 10 to 13, taken along a line XIV-XIV.

FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. 10 to 13, taken along a line XV-XV.

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. 10 to 15, taken along a line XVI-XVI.

FIG. 17A is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. 10 to 13, taken along a line XVIIA-XVIIA, and FIG. 17B is a schematic cross-sectional view of a comparative example.

FIG. 18 is a schematic plan view of the head main body according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. 19 is a side view of the recording head, in which the positional relationship between distribution flow paths is schematically illustrated.

FIG. 20 is a schematic plan view of a recording head according to Embodiment 2.

FIG. 21 is a schematic plan view of a recording head according to Embodiment 3.

FIG. 22 is a schematic plan view of a recording head according to Embodiment 4.

FIG. 23 is a schematic plan view of a recording head according to Embodiment 5.

DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Embodiment 1

Details of embodiments of the invention will be described. An ink jet type recording head is an example of a liquid ejecting head and is also referred to simply as a recording head. An ink jet type recording unit is an example of a liquid ejecting head unit and is also referred to simply as a head unit. An ink jet type recording apparatus is an example of a liquid ejecting apparatus. FIG. 1 is a perspective view illustrating the schematic configuration of an ink jet type recording apparatus according to this embodiment.

An ink jet type recording apparatus 1 is a so-called line type recording apparatus, as illustrated in FIG. 1. The ink jet type recording apparatus 1 includes a head unit 101. In the ink jet type recording apparatus 1, a recording sheet S, such as a paper sheet as an ejection target medium, is transported, in such a manner that printing is performed.

Specifically, the ink jet type recording apparatus 1 includes an apparatus main body 2, the head unit 101, a transport unit 4, and a support member 7. The head unit 101 has a plurality of recording heads 100. The transport unit 4 transports the recording sheet S. The support member 7 supports the recording sheet S facing the head unit 101. In this embodiment, a transporting direction of the recording sheet S is set to an X direction. In a liquid ejection surface of the head unit 101, in which nozzle openings are provided, a direction perpendicular to the X direction is set to a Y direction. A direction perpendicular to both the X direction and the Y direction is set to a Z direction. In the X direction, an upstream direction in which the recording sheet S is transported is set to an X1 direction and a downstream direction is set to an X2 direction. In the Y direction, one direction is set to a Y1 direction and the other is set to a Y2 direction. In the Z direction, a direction (toward the recording sheet S) parallel to a liquid ejecting direction is set to a Z1 direction and an opposite direction is set to a Z2 direction.

The head unit 101 includes a plurality of recording heads 100 and a head fixing substrate 102 which holds a plurality of recording heads 100.

The plurality of recording heads 100 is fixed to the head fixing substrate 102, in a state where the recording heads 100 are aligned in the Y direction intersecting the X direction which is the transporting direction. In this embodiment, the plurality of recording heads 100 are aligned in a straight line extending in the Y direction. In other words, the plurality of recording heads 100 are arranged so as not to be shifted toward the X direction. Accordingly, the X-direction width of head unit 101 is reduced, and thus it is possible to reduce the size of the head unit 101.

The head fixing substrate 102 holds the plurality of recording heads 100, in a state where the nozzle openings of the plurality of recording heads 100 are directed to the recording sheet S. The head fixing substrate 102 holds a plurality of the recording heads 100 and is fixed to the apparatus main body 2.

The transport unit 4 transports the recording sheet S in the X direction, with respect to the head unit 101. The transport unit 4 includes a first transport roller 5 and a second transport roller 6 which are provided, in relation with the head unit 101, for example, on both sides in the X direction as the transporting direction of the recording sheet S. The recording sheet S is transported, in the X direction, by the first transport roller 5 and the second transport roller 6. The transport unit 4 for transporting the recording sheet S is not limited to a transport roller. The transport unit 4 may be constituted of a belt, a drum, or the like.

The support member 7 supports the recording sheet S transported by the transport unit 4, at a position facing the head unit 101. The support member 7 is constituted of, for example, a metal member or a resin member of which the cross-sectional surface has a rectangular shape. The support member 7 is disposed in an area between the first transport roller 5 and the second transport roller 6, in a state where the support member 7 faces the head unit 101.

An adhesion unit which is provided in the support member 7 and causes the recording sheet S to adhere thereto may be provided in the support member 7. Examples of the adhesion unit include a unit which causes the recording sheet S to adhere thereto by sucking up the recording sheet S and a unit which causes the recording sheet S to be adhered thereto by electrostatically attracting the recording sheet S using electrostatic force. Furthermore, when the transport unit 4 is constituted of a belt or a drum, the support member 7 is located at a position facing the head unit 101 and causes the recording sheet S to be supported on the belt or the drum.

Although not illustrated, a liquid storage unit, such as an ink tank and an ink cartridge in which ink is stored, is connected to each recording head 100 of the head unit 101, in a state where the liquid storage unit can supply ink to the recording head 100. The liquid storage unit may be held on, for example, the head unit 101. Alternatively, in the apparatus main body 2, the liquid storage unit is held at a position separate from the head unit 101. A flow path and the like through which the ink supplied from the liquid storage unit is supplied to the recording head **100** may be provided in the inner portion of the head fixing substrate **102**. Alternatively, an ink flow-path may be provided in the head fixing substrate **102** and ink from the liquid storage unit may be supplied to the recording head **100** through the ink flow-path member. Needless to say, ink may be directly supplied from the liquid storage unit to the recording head **100**, without passing through the head fixing substrate **102** or the ink flow-path member fixed to the head fixing substrate **102**.

In such an ink jet type recording apparatus **1**, the recording sheet S is transported, in the X direction, by the first transport roller **5**, and then the head unit **101** performs printing on the recording sheet S supported on the support member **7**. The recording sheet S subjected to printing is transported, in the X direction, by the second transport roller **6**.

Details of the head unit **101** will be described with reference to FIGS. **2** and **3**. FIG. **2** is an exploded perspective view illustrating the head unit according to this embodiment and FIG. **3** is a bottom view of the head unit, when viewed from the liquid ejection surface side.

The head unit **101** of this embodiment includes a plurality of recording heads **100** and the head fixing substrate **102** which holds the plurality of recording heads **100**. In the recording head **100**, a liquid ejection surface **20***a* in which the nozzle openings **21** are formed is provided on the Z1 side in the Z direction. Each recording head **100** is fixed to a surface of the head fixing substrate **102**, which is the surface facing the recording sheet S. In other words, the recording head **100** is fixed to the Z1 side, that is, the side facing the recording sheet S, of the head fixing substrate **102** in the Z direction.

As described above, the plurality of recording heads **100** are fixed to the head fixing substrate **102**, in a state where the recording heads **100** are aligned in a straight line extending in the Y direction perpendicular to the X direction which is the transporting direction. In other words, the plurality of recording heads **100** are arranged so as not to be shifted toward the X direction. Accordingly, the X-direction width of the head unit **101** is reduced, and thus it is possible to reduce the size of the head unit **101**. Needless to say, the recording heads **100** aligned in the Y direction may be arranged so as to be shifted toward the X direction. However, in this case, when the recording heads **100** are greatly shifted toward the X direction, for example, the X-direction width of the head fixing substrate **102** increases. When the X-direction size of the head unit **101** increases, as described above, the X-directional distance between the first transport roller **5** and the second transport roller **6** increases in the ink jet type recording apparatus **1**. As a result, it is difficult to fix the posture of the recording sheet S. In addition, the size of the head unit **101** and the ink jet type recording apparatus **1** increases.

In this embodiment, four recording heads **100** are fixed to the head fixing substrate **102**. However, the configuration is not limited thereto, as long as the number of recording heads **100** is two or more.

Next, the recording head **100** will be described with reference to FIG. **2** and FIGS. **4** to **6**. FIG. **4** is a plan view of the recording head and FIG. **5** is a bottom view of the recording head. FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view of FIG. **4**, taken along a line VI-VI. FIG. **4** is a plan view of the recording head **100**, when viewed from the Z2 side in the Z direction. A holding member **120** is not illustrated in FIG. **4**.

The recording head **100** includes the plurality of head main bodies **110**, COF substrates **98**, and a flow-path member **200**. The COF substrates **98** are respectively connected to the head main bodies **110**. Flow paths through which ink is supplied to respective head main bodies **110** are provided in the flow-path member **200**. Furthermore, in this embodiment, the recording head **100** includes the holding member **120**, a fixing plate **130**, and a relay substrate **140**. The holding member **120** holds the plurality of head main bodies **110**. The fixing plate **130** is provided on the liquid ejection surface **20***a* side of the head main body **110**.

The head main body **110** receives ink from the holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200** in which ink flow paths are provided. Control signals are transmitted from a controller (not illustrated) in the ink jet type recording apparatus **1** to the head main body **110**, via both the relay substrate **140** and the COF substrate **98**, and the head main body **110** discharges ink droplets in accordance with the control signals. Details of the configuration of the head main body **110** will be described below.

In each head main body **110**, the liquid ejection surface **20***a* in which nozzle openings **21** are formed is provided on the Z1 side in the Z direction. Z2 sides of the plurality of head main bodies **110** adhere to the Z1-side surface of the flow-path member **200**.

Flow paths of ink supplied to the head main body **110** are provided in the flow-path member **200**. The plurality of head main bodies **110** adhere to the Z1-side surface of the flow-path member **200**, in a state where the plurality of head main bodies **110** are aligned in the Y direction. Details of the configuration of the flow-path member **200** will be described below. The flow paths in the flow-path member **200** are connected to flow paths communicating with the nozzle openings **21** of the respective head main bodies **110**, in such a manner that ink is supplied from the flow-path member **200** to the respective head main bodies **110**.

In this embodiment, six head main bodies **110** adhere to one flow-path member **200**. However, the number of head main bodies **110** fixed to one flow-path member **200** is not limited to six. One head main body **110** may be fixed to each flow-path member **200** or two or more head main bodies **110** may be fixed to each flow-path member **200**.

An opening portion **201** is provided in the flow-path member **200**, in a state where the opening portion **201** passes through the flow-path member **200** in the Z direction. The COF substrate **98** of which one end is connected to the head main body **110** is inserted through the opening portion **201**.

The COF substrate **98** is an example of a flexible wiring substrate. A flexible wiring substrate is a flexible substrate having wiring formed thereon. Furthermore, the COF substrate **98** includes a driving circuit **97** (see FIG. **7**) which drives a pressure generation unit in the head main body **110**.

The relay substrate **140** is a substrate on which electrical components, such as wiring, an IC, and a resistor, are mounted. The relay substrate **140** is disposed in a portion between the holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200**. A passing-through portion **141** communicating with the opening portion **201** in the flow-path member **200** is formed in the relay substrate **140**. The size of the opening of each passing-through portion **141** is greater than that of the opening portion **201** of the flow-path member **200**.

The COF substrate **98** connected to the pressure generation unit of the head main body **110** is inserted through both the opening portion **201** and the passing-through portion **141**. The COF substrate **98** is connected to a terminal (not illustrated) in the Z2-side surface of the relay substrate **140**.

Although not particularly illustrated, the relay substrate **140** is connected to the controller of the ink jet type recording apparatus **1**. Accordingly, for example, the driving signals sent from the controller are transmitted, through the relay substrate **140**, to the driving circuit **97** of the COF substrate **98**. The pressure generation unit of the head main body **110** is driven by the driving circuit **97**. Therefore, an ink ejection operation of the recording head **100** is controlled.

On the Z1 side of the holding member **120**, a hold portion **121** is provided to form a space having a groove shape. On the Z1-side surface of the holding member **120**, the hold portion **121** continuously extends in the Y direction, and thus the hold portion **121** is open to both side surfaces of the holding member **120** in the Y direction. Furthermore, the hold portion **121** is provided in a substantially central portion of the holding member **120** in the X direction, and thus leg portions **122** are formed on both sides of the hold portion **121** in the X direction. In other words, in the Z1-side surface of the holding member **120**, the leg portions **122** are provided on only both end portions in the X direction and are not provided on both end portions in the Y direction. In this embodiment, the holding member **120** is constituted of one member. However, the configuration of the holding member **120** is not limited thereto. The holding member **120** may be constituted of a plurality of members stacked in the Z direction.

The relay substrate **140**, the flow-path member **200**, and the plurality of head main body **110** are accommodated in such a hold portion **121**. Specifically, the respective head main bodies **110** are bonded to the Z1-side surface of the flow-path member **200**, using, for example, an adhesive. Furthermore, the relay substrate **140** is fixed to the Z2-side surface of the flow-path member **200**. The relay substrate **140**, the flow-path member **200**, and the plurality of head main bodies **110** which are bonded into a single member are accommodated in the hold portion **121**.

In the holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200**, the Z-direction facing surfaces of the hold portion **121** and the flow-path member **200** adhere to each other, using an adhesive. The relay substrate **140** is accommodated in a space between the hold portion **121** and the flow-path member **200**. The holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200** may be integrally fixed using a fixing unit, such as a screw, instead of using an adhesive.

Although not particularly illustrated, a flow path through which ink flows, a filter which filters out, for example, foreign matter, and the like may be provided in the holding member **120**. The flow path of the holding member **120** communicates with the flow path of the flow-path member **200**. Accordingly, the ink fed from the liquid storage unit in the ink jet type recording apparatus **1** is supplied to the head main body **110** via both the holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200**.

The fixing plate **130** is provided on the liquid ejection surface **20***a* side of the recording head **100**. In other words, the fixing plate **130** is provided on the Z1 side of the recording head **100** in the Z direction and holds the respective recording heads **100**. The fixing plate **130** is formed by bending a plate-shaped member constituted of, for example, metal. Specifically, the fixing plate **130** includes a base portion **131** and bent portions **132**. The base portion **131** is provided on the liquid ejection surface **20***a* side of the fixing plate **130**. Both end portions of the base portion **131** in the Y direction are bent in the Z2 direction, in such a manner that the bent portions **132** are formed.

Exposure opening portions **133** are provided in the base portion **131**. The exposure opening portions **133** are openings for exposing the nozzle openings **21** of the respective head main bodies **110**. In this embodiment, the exposure opening portions **133** are open in a state where the exposure opening portions **133** separately respectively correspond to the head main bodies **110**. In other words, the recording head **100** of this embodiment has the six head main bodies **110**, and thus six separate exposure opening portions **133** are provided in the base portion **131**. Needless to say, one common exposure opening portion **133** may be provided with respect to a head main body group constituted of a plurality of head main bodies **110**, in accordance with, for example, the configuration of the head main body **110**.

The Z1 side of the hold portion **121** of the holding member **120** is covered with such a base portion **131**. The base portion **131** is bonded, using an adhesive, to the Z1-side surface of the holding member **120** in the Z direction, in other words, the Z1-side end surfaces of the leg portion **122**, as illustrated in FIG. **6**.

The bent portions **132** are provided on both end portions of the base portion **131** in the Y direction. The bent portions **132** have a size which is capable of covering the opening areas of the hold portion **121**, which are open in the Y-direction side surfaces of the hold portion **121**. In other words, the bent portion **132** is a portion extending from the Y-direction end portion of the base portion **131** to the edge portion of the fixing plate **130**. In addition, such a bent portion **132** is bonded, using an adhesive, to the Y-direction side surface of the holding member **120**. Accordingly, the openings of the hold portion **121**, which are open in the Y-direction side surfaces of the hold portion **121**, are covered and sealed with the bent portions **132**.

The fixing plate **130** adheres, using an adhesive, to the holding member **120**, as described above, and thus the head main body **110** is disposed in the inner portion of the hold portion **121**, which is a space between the holding member **120** and the fixing plate **130**.

The plurality of head main bodies **110** are provided in each recording head **100**, in such a manner that the recording head **100** of this embodiment has a plurality of nozzle rows, as described above. In this case, it is possible to improve the yield, compared to in a case where a plurality of nozzle rows are provided in only one head main body **110**, in such a manner that one recording head **100** has a plurality of nozzle rows. In other words, when a plurality of nozzle rows are provided by one head main body **110**, the yield of the head main body **110** decreases and the manufacturing cost increases. In contrast, when a plurality of nozzle rows are provided in a plurality of head main bodies **110**, the yield of the head main body **110** is improved and the manufacturing cost can be reduced.

The openings in the Y-direction side surfaces of the holding member **120** are sealed with the bent portions **132** of the fixing plate **130**. Accordingly, even when leg portions which adhere to the base portion **131** of the fixing plate **130** are not provided on both sides (which are hatched portions in FIG. **3**) of the holding member **120** in the Y direction, it is possible to prevent moisture evaporation from occurring through the openings in the Y-direction side surfaces of the hold portion **121**.

Accordingly, in the head unit **101** in which the recording heads **100** are aligned in the Y direction, a gap between adjacent recording heads **100** in the Y direction can be reduced because the leg portions **122** are not provided on the Y-direction sides of the adjacent recording heads **100**. Accordingly, the head main bodies **110** of adjacent recording heads **100** in the Y direction can be arranged close to each other, and thus the nozzle openings **21** of the respective head main bodies **110** of the adjacent recording heads **100** can be arranged close to each other in the Y direction.

In the recording head **100** according to this embodiment, the leg portions **122** are provided on both sides of the holding member **120** in the X direction. However, the leg portions **122** may not be provided. In other words, the head main body **110** may adhere to the Z1-side surface of the holding member **120** and the bent portions **132** may be provided on both sides of the fixing plate **130** in the X direction and on both sides thereof in the Y direction. That is, the bent portions **132** may be provided over the circumference of the fixing plate **130**, in an in-plane direction of the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, and the fixing plate **130** adheres over the circumference of the side surfaces of the holding member **120**. However, when the leg portions **122** are provided on both sides of the holding member **120** in the X direction, as in the case of this embodiment, the Z1-side end surfaces of the leg portion **122** adhere to the base portion **131** of the fixing plate **130**. As a result, the hardness of the ink jet type recording head **100** in the Z direction can be improved and it is possible to prevent moisture evaporation from occurring through the leg portions **122**.

The head main body **110** will be described with reference to FIGS. **7** and **8**. FIG. **7** is an exploded perspective view of the head main body according to this embodiment and FIG. **8** is a cross-sectional view of the head main body, taken along a line extending in the Y direction. Needless to say, the configuration of the head main body **110** is not limited to the configuration described below.

The head main body **110** of this embodiment includes a pressure generation chamber **12**, the nozzle openings **21**, a manifold **95**, the pressure generation unit, and the like. Therefore, a plurality of members, such as a flow-path forming substrate **10**, a communication plate **15**, a nozzle plate **20**, a protection substrate **30**, a compliance substrate **45**, a case **40** and the like are bonded to one another, using, for example, an adhesive.

One surface side of the flow-path forming substrate **10** is subjected to anisotropic etching, in such a manner that a plurality of pressure generation chambers **12** partitioned by a plurality of partition walls are provided in the flow-path forming substrate **10**, in a state where the pressure generation chambers **12** are aligned in an alignment direction of a plurality of the nozzle openings **21**. In this embodiment, the alignment direction of the pressure generation chambers **12** is referred to as the Xa direction. Furthermore, a plurality (two, in this embodiment) of rows, each of which is constituted of the pressure generation chambers **12** aligned in the Xa direction, are provided in the flow-path forming substrate **10**. A row-alignment direction in which a plurality of rows of the pressure generation chambers **12** are aligned will be referred to as a Ya direction. In this embodiment, a direction perpendicular to both the Xa direction and the Ya direction is parallel to the Z direction. Furthermore, the head main body **110** of this embodiment is mounted on the head unit **101**, in a state where the Xa direction as an alignment direction of the nozzle openings **21** is inclined with respect to the X direction as the transporting direction of the recording sheet S.

For example, a supply path of which the opening area is smaller than that of the pressure generation chamber **12** and which imparts a flow-path resistance to the ink flowing to the pressure generation chamber **12** may be provided in the flow-path forming substrate **10** in one end side of the Ya direction of the pressure generation chamber **12**.

The communication plate **15** is bonded to one surface side of the flow-path forming substrate **10**. Furthermore, the nozzle plate **20** in which a plurality of nozzle openings **21** communicating with the respective pressure generation chambers **12** are provided is bonded to the communication plate **15**. In this embodiment, the Z1 side of the nozzle plate **20**, on which the nozzle openings **21** are open, is the liquid ejection surface **20***a*.

A nozzle communication path **16** which allows the pressure generation chamber **12** to communicate with the nozzle opening **21** is provided in the communication plate **15**. The area of the communication plate **15** is greater than that of the flow-path forming substrate **10** and the area of the nozzle plate **20** is smaller than that of the flow-path forming substrate **10**. The nozzle plate **20** has a relatively small area, as described above. As a result, it is possible to achieve a reduction in costs.

A first manifold **17** and a second manifold **18** which constitute a part of the manifold **95** are provided in the communication plate **15**. The first manifold **17** passes through the communication plate **15** in the Z direction. The second manifold **18** does not pass through the communication plate **15** in the Z direction. The second manifold **18** is open to the nozzle plate **20** side of the communication plate **15** and extends to the Z-direction middle portion of the nozzle plate **20**.

Supply communication paths **19** which communicate with one of each of the end portions of the pressure generation chambers **12** in the Y direction is provided in the communication plate **15**, in a state where the supply communication paths **19** separately respectively correspond to the pressure generation chambers **12**. The supply communication path **19** allows the second manifold **18** to communicate with the pressure generation chamber **12**.

The nozzle openings **21** which respectively communicate with the pressure generation chambers **12** through the nozzle communication path **16** are formed in the nozzle plate **20**. The plurality of nozzle openings **21** are aligned in the Xa direction. The aligned nozzle openings **21** form two nozzle rows which are a nozzle row a and a nozzle row b. The nozzle row a and the nozzle row b are aligned in the Ya direction. In this embodiment, each of the nozzle rows a and b is divided into two portions, and thus one nozzle row can eject liquids of two kinds. Details of this will be described below.

Meanwhile, a diaphragm **50** is formed on a surface of the flow-path forming substrate **10**, which is the surface on the side opposite to the communication plate **15** of the flow-path forming substrate **10**. A first electrode **60**, a piezoelectric layer **70**, and a second electrode **80** are laminated, in order, on the diaphragm **50**, in such a manner that a piezoelectric actuator **300** as the pressure generation unit of this embodiment is constituted. Generally, one electrode of the piezoelectric actuator **300** is constituted of a common electrode. The other electrodes and the piezoelectric layers are subjected to patterning such that the other electrode and the piezoelectric layer correspond to each pressure generation chamber **12**.

The protection substrate **30** having substantially the same size as that of the flow-path forming substrate **10** is bonded to a surface of the flow-path forming substrate **10**, which is the surface on the piezoelectric actuator **300** side. The protection substrate **30** has a hold portion **31** which is a space for protecting the piezoelectric actuator **300**. Furthermore, in the protection substrate **30**, a through-hole **32** is provided in a state where the through-hole **32** passes through the protection substrate **30** in the Z direction. An end portion of a lead electrode **90** extending from the electrode of the piezoelectric actuator **300** extends such that the end portion is exposed to the inner portion of the through-hole **32**. The lead electrode **90** and the COF substrate **98** are electrically connected in the through-hole **32**.

Furthermore, the case **40** which forms manifolds **95** communicating with a plurality of pressure generation chambers **12** is fixed to both the protection substrate **30** and the communication plate **15**. In a plan view, the case **40** and the communication plate **15** described above have substantially the same shape. The case **40** is bonded to the protection substrate **30** and, further, bonded to the communication plate **15** described above. Specifically, a concave portion **41** is provided on the protection substrate **30** side of the case **40**. The depth of the concave portion **41** is enough to accommodate both the flow-path forming substrate **10** and the protection substrate **30**. The opening area of the concave portion **41** is greater than that of a surface of the protection substrate **30**, which is the surface bonded to the flow-path forming substrate **10**. An opening surface of the concave portion **41**, which is the opening surface on the nozzle plate **20** side, is sealed with the communication plate **15**, in a state where the flow-path forming substrate **10** and the like are accommodated in the concave portion **41**. Accordingly, in the outer circumferential portion of the flow-path forming substrate **10**, a third manifold **42** is formed by the case **40**, the flow-path forming substrate **10**, and the protection substrate **30**. The manifold **95** of this embodiment is constituted of the third manifold **42**, the first manifold **17**, and the second manifold **18**, in which the first manifold **17** and the second manifold **18** are provided in the communication plate **15**. Liquids of two kinds can be ejected by one nozzle row, as described above. Thus, each of the first manifold **17**, the second manifold **18**, and the third manifold **42** which constitute the manifold **95** is divided into two portions, in a nozzle-row direction, that is, the Xa direction. The first manifold **17** is constituted of, for example, a first manifold **17***a* and a first manifold **17***b*, as illustrated in FIG. **7**. Similarly, each of the second manifold **18** and the third manifold **42** is also divided into two portions. Thus, the entirety of the manifold **95** is divided into two portions, in the Xa direction.

In this embodiment, the first manifolds **17**, the second manifolds **18**, and the third manifolds **42** which constitute the manifolds **95** are symmetrically arranged with the nozzle rows a and b interposed therebetween. In this case, the nozzle row a and the nozzle row b can eject different liquids. Needless to say, the arrangement of the manifolds is not limited thereto.

In this embodiment, each of the manifolds corresponding to the respective nozzle rows is divided into two portions, in the Xa direction. Accordingly, in total, four manifolds **95** are provided such that liquids of four kinds can be ejected, as described below. However, manifolds may be provided corresponding to nozzle rows a and b. Alternatively, one common manifold may be provided with respect to the two rows which are the nozzle row a and the nozzle row b.

A plurality (two, in this embodiment) of manifolds **95** are provided in one head main body **110**, as described above. The manifolds **95** are arranged in the same plane. The meaning of "a plurality of manifolds **95** are arranged in the same plane" implies that there is a surface capable of forming a cross-sectional surface which is parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a* and is shared in common by all of the manifolds **95**. A boundary surface between the case **40** and the communication plate **15**, which is an example of the cross-sectional surface parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, can form a cross-sectional surface which is parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a* and is common to the two manifolds **95**. A plurality of manifolds **95** are arranged in the same plane, and thus it is possible to stabilize ink ejection properties. Details of this will be described below.

The compliance substrate **45** is provided in a surface of the communication plate **15**, in which both the first manifold **17** and the second manifold **18** are open. The openings of both the first manifold **17** and the second manifold **18** are sealed with the compliance substrate **45**.

In this embodiment, such a compliance substrate **45** includes a sealing film **46** and a fixing substrate **47**. The sealing film **46** is constituted of a flexible thin film (which is formed of, for example, polyphenylene sulfide (PPS) or stainless steel (SUS)). The fixing substrate **47** is constituted of a hard material, for example, metal, such as stainless metal (SUS). A part of the fixing substrate **47**, which is the portion facing the manifold **95**, is completely removed in a thickness direction and forms an opening portion **48**. Thus, one surface of the manifold **95** forms a compliance portion **49** which is a flexible portion sealed with only the sealing film **46** having flexibility.

The fixing plate **130** adheres to a surface of the compliance substrate **45**, which is the surface on a side opposite to the communication plate **15**. In other words, the opening area of the exposure opening portion **133** of the base portion **131** of the fixing plate **130** is greater than the area of the nozzle plate **20**. The liquid ejection surface **20***a* of the nozzle plate **20** is exposed through the exposure opening portion **133**. Needless to say, the configuration is not limited thereto. The opening area of the exposure opening portion **133** of the fixing plate **130** may be smaller than that of the nozzle plate **20** and the fixing plate **130** may abut or adhere to the liquid ejection surface **20***a* of the nozzle plate **20**. Alternatively, even when the opening area of the exposure opening portion **133** of the fixing plate **130** is smaller than that of the nozzle plate **20**, the fixing plate **130** may be provided in a state where the fixing plate **130** is not in contact with the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. In other words, the meaning of "the fixing plate **130** is provided on the liquid ejection surface **20***a* side" includes both a state where the fixing plate **130** is not in contact with the liquid ejection surface **20***a* and a state where the fixing plate **130** is in contact with the liquid ejection surface **20***a*.

An introduction path **44** is provided in the case **40**. The introduction path **44** communicates with the manifold **95** and allows ink to be supplied to the manifold **95**. In addition, a connection port **43** is provided in the case **40**. The connection port **43** communicates with the through-hole **32** of the protection substrate **30** and the COF substrate **98** is inserted therethrough.

In the head main body **110** configured as described above, when ink is ejected, ink is fed from a storage unit through the introduction path **44** and the flow path from the manifold **95** to the nozzle openings **21** is filled with the ink. Then, voltage is applied, in accordance with signals from the driving circuit **97**, to each piezoelectric actuator **300** corresponding to the pressure generation chamber **12**, in such a manner that the diaphragm, along with the piezoelectric actuator **300**, is flexibly deformed. As a result, the pressure in the pressure generation chamber **12** increases, and thus ink droplets are ejected from predetermined nozzle openings **21**.

Here, details of the configuration in which the alignment direction of the nozzle openings **21** constituting the nozzle row of the head main body **110** is inclined with respect to the X direction as the transporting direction of the recording sheet S will be described with reference to FIGS. **5** and **9**.

FIG. **9** is a schematic view explaining the arrangement of the nozzle openings of the head main body according to this embodiment.

The plurality of the head main bodies **110** are fixed in a state where, in the in-plane direction of the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, the nozzle rows a and b are inclined with respect to the X direction as the transporting direction of the recording sheet S. The nozzle row referred to in this case is a row of a plurality of nozzle openings **21** aligned in a predetermined direction. In this embodiment, two rows which are the nozzle rows a and b, each of which is constituted of a plurality of nozzle openings **21** aligned in the Xa direction as the predetermined direction, are provided in the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. The Xa direction intersects the X direction at an angle greater than 0° and less than 90°. In this case, it is preferable that the Xa direction intersect the X direction at an angle greater than 0° and less than 45°. In this case, upon comparison with in the case where the Xa direction intersects the X direction at an angle greater than 45° and less than 90°, a gap D**1** between adjacent nozzle openings **21** in the Y direction can be further reduced. As a result, the recording head **100** can have high definition in the Y direction. Needless to say, the Xa direction may intersect the X direction at an angle greater than 45° and less than 90°.

The meaning of "the Xa direction intersects the X direction at the angle greater than 0° and less than 45°" implies that, in the plane of the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, the nozzle row is inclined closer to the X direction than a straight line intersecting the X direction at 45°. The gap D**1** referred to in this case is a gap between the nozzle openings **21** of the nozzle rows a and b, in a state where the nozzle openings **21** are projected in the X direction, with respect to an imaginary line in the Y direction. Furthermore, a gap between the nozzle openings **21** of the nozzle rows a and b which are projected in the Y direction, with respect to an imaginary line in the X direction, is set to a gap D**2**.

In this embodiment, liquids of two kinds can be ejected from one nozzle row and liquids of four kinds can be ejected from two nozzle rows, as illustrated in FIG. **9**. In other words, when it is assumed that inks of four colors are used, a black ink Bk and a magenta ink M are can be ejected from the nozzle row a and a cyan ink C and a yellow ink Y can be ejected from the nozzle row b. Furthermore, the nozzle row a and the nozzle row b have the same number of nozzle openings **21**. The Y-direction positions of the nozzle openings **21** of the nozzle row a and the Y-direction positions of the nozzle openings **21** of the nozzle row b overlap in the X direction.

Head main bodies **110***a* to **110***c* have the nozzle rows a and b. The head main bodies **110***a* to **110***c* are arranged close to each other in the Y direction, and thus the nozzle openings **21** of adjacent head main bodies **110** in the Y direction are aligned in a state where the nozzle openings **21** overlap in the X direction. Accordingly, a part of the nozzle row a of the head main body **110***a*, which is a portion ejecting the magenta ink M, and a part of the nozzle row b of the head main body **110***a*, which is a portion ejecting the yellow ink Y, overlap, in the X direction, with a part of the nozzle row a of the head main body **110***b*, which is a portion ejecting the black ink Bk, and a part of the nozzle row b of the head main body **110***b*, which is a portion ejecting the cyan ink C. Therefore, lines of four colors are aligned in one row in the X direction, and thus a color image can be printed. Similarly, in the case of adjacent head main bodies **110***b* and **110***c* in the Y direction, the nozzle openings **21** are aligned in a state where the nozzle openings **21** overlap in the X direction.

At least some of nozzle openings **21** of nozzle rows of adjacent head main bodies **110**, which are the nozzle rows ejecting ink of the same color, overlap in the X direction. As a result, the image quality in a joining portion between the head main bodies **110** can be improved. In other words, one nozzle opening **21** of the nozzle row a of the head main body **110***a*, which is the nozzle row ejecting the magenta ink M, and one nozzle opening **21** of the nozzle row a of the head main body **110***b*, which is the nozzle row ejecting the magenta ink M, overlap in the X direction. Ejection operations through the two overlapping nozzle openings **21** are controlled, in such a manner that image quality deterioration, such as banding and streaks, can be prevented from occurring in the joining portion between the adjacent head main bodies **110**. In an example illustrated in FIG. **9**, only one nozzle opening **21** of one head main body **110** and one nozzle openings **21** of the other head main body **110** overlap in the X direction. However, two or more nozzle openings **21** of one head main body **110** and two or more nozzle openings **21** of the other head main body **110** may overlap in the X direction.

Needless to say, the arrangement relating to colors may not be limited thereto. Although not particularly illustrated, the black ink Bk, the magenta ink M, the cyan ink C, and the yellow ink Y can be ejected from, for example, one nozzle row.

As described above, the head unit **101** is constituted by fixing four recording heads **100** to the head fixing substrate **102**, in which each recording head **100** has a plurality of head main bodies **110**. Parts of nozzle rows of adjacent recording heads **100** overlap in the X direction, as illustrated by a straight line L in FIG. **5**. In other words, similarly to the relationship between adjacent head main bodies **110** in one recording head **100**, adjacent head main bodies **110** of adjacent recording heads **100** in the Y direction are arranged close to each other in the Y direction, and thus a color image can be printed in a portion between the adjacent recording heads **100** and, further, the image quality in the joining portion between the adjacent recording heads **100** can be improved. Needless to say, the number of overlapping nozzle openings **21** between adjacent recording heads **100**, which overlap in the X direction, is not necessarily the same as the number of overlapping nozzle openings **21** between adjacent head main bodies **110** in one recording head **100**, which overlap in the X direction.

As described above, the nozzle rows between adjacent head main bodies **110** and the nozzle rows between adjacent recording heads **100** partially overlap in the X direction, and thus the image quality in the joining portion can be improved.

It is preferable that, in a portion between nozzle openings **21** of nozzle rows, which are adjacent in the Xa direction, a pitch between adjacent nozzles and the an angle between the X direction and the Xa direction be set to satisfy a condition in which the relationship between the gap D**1** in the X direction and the gap D**2** in the Y direction satisfies an integer ratio. In this case, when an image is printed in accordance with image data which is constituted of pixels having a matrix shape in which the pixels are arranged in both the X direction and the Y direction, it is easy to pair each nozzle with each pixel. Needless to say, the relationship is not limited to the relationship of an integer ratio.

In a plan view seen from the liquid ejection surface **20***a* side, the recording head **100** of this embodiment has a substantially parallelogram shape, as illustrated in FIG. **5**. The reason for this is as follows. The Xa direction as the alignment direction of the nozzle openings **21** which constitute the nozzle rows a and b of each head main body **110** is inclined with respect to the X direction as the transporting direction of the recording sheet S. Furthermore, the recording head **100** is formed in a shape parallel to the Xa direction as an inclined direction of the nozzle rows a and b. In other words, the fixing plate **130** has a substantially parallelogram shape. Needless to say, in a plan view seen from the liquid ejection surface **20***a* side, the shape of the recording head **100** is not limited to a substantially parallelogram. The recording head **100** may have a trapezoidal-rectangular shape, a polygonal shape, or the like.

An example in which two nozzle rows are provided in one head main body is described in the embodiment described above. However, needless to say, even when three or more nozzle rows are provided, the same effects described above may be obtained. Furthermore, when two nozzle rows are provided in one head main body **110**, as in the case of this embodiment, nozzle openings **21** of the two nozzle rows can be arranged in a portion between two manifolds **95** respectively corresponding to the two nozzle rows, as illustrated in FIG. **7**. Thus, a gap between the two nozzle rows in the Ya direction can be reduced, compared to in the case where nozzle openings **21** of a plurality of nozzle rows are arranged on the same side with respect to manifolds respectively corresponding to the plurality of nozzle rows. As a result, in the nozzle plate **20**, the area required for providing two nozzle rows can be reduced. In addition, it is easy to connect the respective piezoelectric actuators **300** corresponding to two nozzle rows and the respective COF substrates **98**.

In this embodiment, the nozzle row a and the nozzle row b have the same number of nozzle openings **21**. Accordingly, in the nozzle rows, the same number of nozzle openings **21** can overlap in the X direction, and thus it is possible to effectively eject liquid. However, nozzle rows do not have necessarily the same number of nozzle openings. Furthermore, the nozzle rows a and b may eject liquids of the same kind. In other words, the nozzle rows a and b may eject, for example, ink of the same color.

In this embodiment, it is preferable that the head main body **110** have s nozzle plate **20** having two nozzle rows. In this case, nozzle rows can be arranged with higher precision. Needless to say, one nozzle row may be provided in each nozzle plate **20**. The nozzle plate **20** is constituted of a stainless-steel (SUS) plate, a silicon substrate, or the like.

Details of the flow-path member **200** according to this embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. **10** to **16**. FIG. **10** is a plan view of a first flow-path member as the flow-path member **200**, FIG. **11** is a plan view of a second flow-path member as the flow-path member **200**, and FIG. **12** is a plan view of a third flow-path member as the flow-path member **200**. FIG. **13** is a bottom view of the third flow-path member. FIG. **14** is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. **10** to **13**, taken along a line XIV-XIV, and FIG. **15** is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. **10** to **13**, taken along a line XV-XV. FIG. **16** is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. **10** to **15**, taken along a line XVI-XVI. FIGS. **10** to **12** are plan views seen from the Z2 side and FIG. **13** is a bottom view seen from the Z1 side.

A flow path **240** through which ink flows is provided in the flow-path member **200**. In this embodiment, the flow-path member **200** includes three flow-path members stacked in the Z direction and a plurality of flow paths **240**. The three flow-path members are a first flow-path member **210**, a second flow-path member **220**, and a third flow-path member **230**. In the Z direction, the first flow-path member **210**, the second flow-path member **220**, and the third flow-path member **230** are stacked in order from the holding member **120** side (see FIG. **2**) to the head main body **110** side. Although not particularly illustrated, the first flow-path member **210**, the second flow-path member **220**, and the third flow-path member **230** are fixed in an adhesive manner, using an adhesive. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. The first flow-path member **210**, the second flow-path member **220**, and the third flow-path member **230** may be fixed to each other, using a fixing unit, such as a screw. Furthermore, although the material for forming the flow-path member is not particularly limited, the flow-path member can be constituted of, for example, metal, such as SUS, or resin.

In the flow path **240**, one end is an introduction flow path **280** and the other end is a connection portion **290**. Ink supplied from a member (which is the holding member **120**, in this embodiment) upstream from the flow path **240** and is introduced through the introduction flow path **280**. The connection portion **290** functions as an output port through which the ink is supplied to the head. In this embodiment, four flow paths **240** are provided. In each flow path **240**, ink is supplied to one introduction flow path **280**. In the middle of each flow path **240**, the flow path **240** branches into a plurality of flow paths. Therefore, in each flow path **240**, the ink is supplied to the head main body **110** through a plurality of connection portions **290**.

Some of the four flow paths **240** are first flow paths **241** and the others are second flow paths **242**. In this embodiment, two first flow paths **241** and two second flow paths **242** are provided. One of the two first flow paths **241** is referred to as a first flow path **241***a* and the other is referred to as a first flow path **241***b*. Hereinafter, the first flow path **241** indicates both the first flow path **241***a* and the first flow path **241***b*. The second flow path **242** has a similar configuration.

The first flow path **241** includes a first introduction flow path **281**. The first introduction flow path **281** connects a first distribution flow path **251** of the first flow path **241** and a flow path (which is the flow path of the holding member **120**, in this embodiment) upstream from the flow-path member **200**. The first distribution flow path **251** will be described below. In this embodiment, each of two first flow paths **241***a* and **241***b* has a first introduction flow path **281***a* and a first introduction flow path **281***b*.

Specifically, the first introduction flow path **281***a* is constituted of a through-hole **211** and a through-hole **221** which communicate with each other. The through-hole **211** is open to the top surface of a protrusion portion **212** which is provided on the Z2-side surface of the first flow-path member **210** and the through-hole **211** passes through, in the Z direction, both the first flow-path member **210** and the protrusion portion **212**. The through-hole **221** passes through the second flow-path member **220** in the Z direction. The first introduction flow path **281***b* has a similar configuration. Hereinafter, the first introduction flow path **281** indicates both the first introduction flow path **281***a* and the first introduction flow path **281***b*.

The second flow path **242** includes a second introduction flow path **282**. The second introduction flow path **282** connects a second distribution flow path **252** of the second flow path **242** and a flow path (which is the flow path of the holding member **120**, in this embodiment) upstream from the flow-path member **200**. The second distribution flow path **252** will be described below. In this embodiment, each of two second flow paths **242***a* and **242***b* has a second introduction flow path **282***a* and a second introduction flow path **282***b*.

Specifically, the second introduction flow path **282***a* is a through-hole open on the top surface of a protrusion portion

212 which is provided on the Z2-side surface of the first flow-path member **210**. The second introduction flow path **282**_a_ passes through, in the Z direction, both the first flow-path member **210** and the protrusion portion **212**. The second introduction flow path **282**_b_ has a similar configuration. Hereinafter, the second introduction flow path **282** indicates both the second introduction flow path **282**_a_ and the second introduction flow path **282**_b_.

The introduction flow path **280** indicates all of the four introduction flow paths described above.

In this embodiment, in a plan view illustrated in FIG. **10**, the first introduction flow path **281**_a_ is disposed in the vicinity of an upper left corner of the first flow-path member **210** and the first introduction flow path **281**_b_ is disposed in the vicinity of a lower right corner of the first flow-path member **210**. In the plan view illustrated in FIG. **10**, the second introduction flow path **282**_a_ is disposed in the vicinity of a upper right corner of the first flow-path member **210** and the second introduction flow path **282**_b_ is disposed in the vicinity of a lower left corner of the first flow-path member **210**.

The first flow path **241** includes the first distribution flow path **251** which is formed by both the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230**. The first distribution flow path **251** is a part of the first flow path **241**, through which ink flows in a direction parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20**_a_. In this embodiment, two first flow paths **241** are formed, and thus two first distribution flow paths **251** are formed. One of the two first distribution flow paths **251** is referred to as a first distribution flow path **251**_a_ and the other is referred to as a first distribution flow path **251**_b_.

A distribution groove portion **226**_a_ and a distribution groove portion **231**_a_ are matched and sealed, in such a manner that the first distribution flow path **251**_a_ is formed. The distribution groove portion **226**_a_ is formed on the Z1-side surface of the second flow-path member **220** and extends in the Y direction. The distribution groove portion **231**_a_ is formed on the Z2-side surface of the third flow-path member **230** and extends in the Y direction. A distribution groove portion **226**_b_ and a distribution groove portion **231**_b_ are matched and sealed, in such a manner that the first distribution flow path **251**_b_ is formed. The distribution groove portion **226**_b_ is formed on the Z1-side surface of the second flow-path member **220** and extends in the Y direction. The distribution groove portion **231**_b_ is formed on the Z2-side surface of the third flow-path member **230** and extends in the Y direction.

The first distribution flow path **251**_a_ is constituted of both the distribution groove portions **226**_a_ in the second flow-path member **220** and the distribution groove portion **231**_a_ in the third flow-path member **230** and the first distribution flow path **251**_b_ is constituted of both the distribution groove portion **226**_b_ in the second flow-path member **220** and the distribution groove portion **231**_b_ in the third flow-path member **230**. As a result, the cross-sectional areas of the first distribution flow paths **251**_a_ and **251**_b_ are widened, and thus pressure losses in the first distribution flow paths **251**_a_ and **251**_b_ are reduced. The first distribution flow path **251**_a_ may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **226**_a_ in the second flow-path member **220** and the first distribution flow path **251**_b_ may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **226**_b_ in the second flow-path member **220**. Alternatively, the first distribution flow path **251**_a_ may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **231**_a_ in the third flow-path member **230** and the first distribution flow path **251**_b_ may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **231**_b_ in the third flow-path member **230**. The distribution groove portions **226**_a_ and **226**_b_ are formed in only the second flow-path member **220** on the Z2 side, in such a manner that degrees of freedom in the arrangement of the first flow path **241** can be improved while preventing the first distribution flow paths **251**_a_ and **251**_b_ from interfering with the COF substrate **98** of which the Xa-direction width is reduced as the COF substrate **98** extends from the Z1 side to the Z2 side, as described below.

The first distribution flow path **251**_a_ and the first distribution flow path **251**_b_ are disposed in both areas located X-directionally outside the opening portion **201** (in other words, a third opening portion **235**) through which the COF substrate **98** is inserted.

The second flow path **242** includes the second distribution flow path **252** which is formed by both the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220**. The second distribution flow path **252** is a part of the second flow path **242**, through which ink flows in a direction parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20**_a_. In this embodiment, two second flow paths **242** are formed, and thus two second distribution flow paths **252** are formed. One of the two second distribution flow paths **252** is referred to as a second distribution flow path **252**_a_ and the other is referred to as a second distribution flow path **252**_b_.

A distribution groove portion **213**_a_ and a distribution groove portion **222**_a_ are matched and sealed, in such a manner that the second distribution flow path **252**_a_ is formed. The distribution groove portion **213**_a_ is formed on the Z1-side surface of the first flow-path member **210** and extends in the Y direction. The distribution groove portion **222**_a_ is formed on the Z2-side surface of the second flow-path member **220** and extends in the Y direction. A distribution groove portion **213**_b_ and a distribution groove portion **222**_b_ are matched and sealed, in such a manner that the second distribution flow path **252**_b_ is formed. The distribution groove portion **213**_b_ is formed on the Z1-side surface of the first flow-path member **210** and extends in the Y direction. The distribution groove portion **222**_b_ is formed on the Z2-side surface of the second flow-path member **220** and extends in the Y direction.

The second distribution flow path **252**_a_ is constituted of both the distribution groove portions **213**_a_ in the first flow-path member **210** and the distribution groove portion **222**_a_ in the second flow-path member **220** and the second distribution flow path **252**_b_ is constituted of both the distribution groove portion **213**_b_ in the first flow-path member **210** and the distribution groove portion **222**_b_ in the second flow-path member **220**. As a result, the cross-sectional areas of the second distribution flow paths **252**_a_ and **252**_b_ are widened, and thus pressure losses in the second distribution flow paths **252**_a_ and **252**_b_ are reduced. The second distribution flow path **252**_a_ may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **213**_a_ in the first flow-path member **210** and the second distribution flow path **252**_b_ may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **213**_b_ in the first flow-path member **210**. Alternatively, the second distribution flow path **252**_a_ may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **222**_a_ in the second flow-path member **220** and the second distribution flow path **252**_b_ may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **222**_b_ in the second flow-path member **220**. The distribution groove portions **222**_a_ and **222**_b_ are formed in only the first flow-path member **210** on the Z2 side, in such a manner that, similarly to in the case of the first distribution flow paths **251**_a_ and **251**_b_ described above, degrees of freedom in the arrangement of the second flow path **242** can be improved while preventing the second distribution flow paths **252***a* and **252***b* from interfering with the COF substrate **98**.

The second distribution flow path **252***a* and the second distribution flow path **252***b* are disposed in both areas located X-directionally outside the opening portion **201** (in other words, a second opening portion **225**) through which the COF substrate **98** is inserted.

Hereinafter, the first distribution flow path **251** indicates both the first distribution flow path **251***a* and the first distribution flow path **251***b*. Furthermore, the second distribution flow path **252** indicates both the second distribution flow path **252***a* and the second distribution flow path **252***b*. In addition, the **250** indicates all of the four distribution flow paths described above.

The first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are not arranged on the same plane, as described above. In other words, the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are located at different positions in the Z direction. The arrangement relating to both the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** will be described with reference to FIG. **19**. FIG. **19** is a side view of the recording head, in which the positional relationship between the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** is schematically illustrated.

The meaning of "the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are located at different positions in the Z direction" implies that, in a plane K perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, projection images L**1** and L**2** obtained by orthogonally projecting both the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** do not satisfy a relationship in which one of the projection images does not include the other. In other words, when the projection image L**1** and the projection image L**2** do not overlap or the projection image L**1** and the projection image L**2** partially overlap, the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are located at different positions in the Z direction. In contrast, when the projection image L**1** and the projection image L**2** overlap each other or one projection image includes the other projection image, the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are not located at different positions in the Z direction.

Furthermore, the manifold **95**, the first distribution flow path **251**, and the second distribution flow path **252** are not formed on the same plane. In other words, a projection image L**3** obtained by orthogonally projecting the manifold **95** onto the plane K does not overlap the projection images L**1** and L**2**.

Returning to FIGS. **10** to **16**, the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are disposed at different positions in the Z direction, as described above. As a result, the size of the flow-path member **200** in the in-plane direction parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a* can be reduced, compared to in the case where the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are formed on the same plane. Preferably, the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are arranged in a state where, when the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are orthogonally projected onto the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, at least parts of the projection images of the distribution flow paths overlap. In this case, the size of the flow-path member **200** in the in-plane direction parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a* can be reduced.

In the first flow path **241** of this embodiment, one introduction flow path **280** branches into a plurality of connection portions **290**. In other words, the first distribution flow path **251** branches into a plurality of first bifurcation flow paths **261**, in the same surface (which is a boundary surface in which the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230** are bonded to each other).

In this embodiment, the first distribution flow path **251** branches into six first bifurcation flow paths **261**, in the surface (which is a boundary surface between the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230**) parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. The six first bifurcation flow paths **261** branched from the first distribution flow path **251***a* are referred to as first bifurcation flow paths **261***a***1** to **261***a***6**. Hereinafter, the first bifurcation flow path **261***a* indicates all of the six bifurcation flow paths connected to the first bifurcation flow path **261***a*.

Similarly, six first bifurcation flow paths **261** branched from the first distribution flow path **251***b* are referred to as first bifurcation flow paths **261***b***1** to **261***b***6**. Hereinafter, the first bifurcation flow path **261***b* indicates all of the six bifurcation flow paths connected to the first bifurcation flow path **261***b*. In addition, the first bifurcation flow path **261** indicates all of the twelve bifurcation flow paths connected to the first bifurcation flow paths **261***a* and **261***b*.

Reference letters and numerals corresponding to the first bifurcation flow paths **261***a***2** to **261***a***5** of the six first bifurcation flow paths **261***a***1** to **261***a***6** aligned in the Y direction are omitted in the accompanying drawings. However, it is assumed that the first bifurcation flow paths **261***a***2** to **261***a***5** are aligned in order from the Y**1** side to the Y**2** side. The first bifurcation flow paths **261***b***1** to **261***b***6** have a similar configuration to that described above.

Specifically, a plurality of branch groove portions **232***a* which communicate with the distribution groove portion **231***a* and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z**2**-side surface of the third flow-path member **230**. A plurality of branch groove portions **227***a* which communicate with the distribution groove portion **226***a* and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z**1**-side surface of the second flow-path member **220**. The branch groove portion **227***a* and the branch groove portion **232***a* are sealed in a state where the branch groove portion **227***a* and the branch groove portion **232***a* face each other, in such a manner that the first bifurcation flow path **261***a* is formed.

A plurality of branch groove portions **232***b* which communicate with the distribution groove portion **231***b* and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z**2**-side surface of the third flow-path member **230**. A plurality of branch groove portions **227***b* which communicate with the distribution groove portion **226***b* and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z**1**-side surface of the second flow-path member **220**. The branch groove portion **227***b* and the branch groove portion **232***b* are sealed in a state where the branch groove portion **227***b* and the branch groove portion **232***b* face each other, in such a manner that the first bifurcation flow path **261***b* is formed.

The first bifurcation flow path **261***a* is constituted of both the branch groove portions **227***a* in the second flow-path member **220** and the branch groove portion **232***a* in the third flow-path member **230** and the first bifurcation flow path **261***b* is constituted of both the branch groove portion **227***b* in the second flow-path member **220** and the branch groove portion **232***b* in the third flow-path member **230**. As a result, the cross-sectional areas of the first bifurcation flow paths **261***a* and **261***b* are widened, and thus pressure losses in the first bifurcation flow paths **261**a and **261**b are reduced. The first bifurcation flow path **261**a may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **227**a in the second flow-path member **220** and the first bifurcation flow path **261**b may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **227**b in the second flow-path member **220**. Alternatively, the first bifurcation flow path **261**a may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **232**a in the third flow-path member **230** and the first bifurcation flow path **261**b may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **232**b in the third flow-path member **230**. For example, the branch groove portions **227**a and **227**b are formed in only the second flow-path member **220** on the Z2 side. As a result, in an area Q which is inclined in the Ya direction, and thus the Ya-direction width increases as the area Q extends from the Z1 side to the Z2 side, as described below, degrees of freedom in the arrangement of the first flow path **241** can be improved while preventing interference with the COF substrate **98**. Furthermore, the branch groove portions **232**a and **232**b are formed in only the third flow-path member **230** on the Z1 side. As a result, in an area P of which the width in the Ya direction increases as the area P extends from the Z2 side to the Z1 side, degrees of freedom in the arrangement of the first flow path **241** can be improved while preventing interference with the COF substrate **98**.

In the second flow path **242**, one introduction flow path **280** branches into a plurality of connection portions **290**. The second distribution flow path **252** branches into a plurality of second bifurcation flow paths **262**, in the same surface (which is a boundary surface in which the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220** are bonded to each other). Details of this will be described below.

In this embodiment, the second distribution flow path **252** branches into six second bifurcation flow paths **262**, in the surface (which is a boundary surface between the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220**) parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20**a. The six second bifurcation flow paths **262** branched from the second distribution flow path **252**a are referred to as second bifurcation flow paths **262**a**1** to **262**a**6**.

Similarly, six second bifurcation flow paths **262** branched from the second distribution flow path **252**b are referred to as second bifurcation flow paths **262**b**1** to **262**b**6**.

Hereinafter, the second bifurcation flow path **262**a indicates all of the six bifurcation flow paths connected to the second bifurcation flow path **262**a. The second bifurcation flow path **262**b indicates all of the six bifurcation flow paths connected to the second bifurcation flow path **262**b. The second bifurcation flow path **262** indicates all of the twelve bifurcation flow paths connected to the second bifurcation flow paths **262**a and **262**b. Furthermore, the bifurcation flow path **260** indicates all of the twenty-four bifurcation flow paths described above.

Reference letters and numerals corresponding to second bifurcation flow paths **262**a**2** to **262**a**5** of the six second bifurcation flow paths **262**a**1** to **262**a**6** aligned in the Y direction are omitted in the accompanying drawings. However, it is assumed that the second bifurcation flow paths **262**a**2** to **262**a**5** are aligned in order from the Y1 side to the Y2 side. The second bifurcation flow paths **262**b**1** to **262**b**6** have a similar configuration to that described above.

Specifically, a plurality of branch groove portions **214**a which communicate with the distribution groove portion **213**a and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z1-side surface of the first flow-path member **210**. A plurality of branch groove portions **223**a which communicate with the distribution groove portion **222**a and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z2-side surface of the second flow-path member **220**. The branch groove portion **214**a and the branch groove portion **223**a are sealed in a state where the branch groove portion **214**a and the branch groove portion **223**a face to each other, in such a manner that the second bifurcation flow path **262**a is formed.

A plurality of branch groove portions **214**b which communicate with the distribution groove portion **213**b and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z1-side surface of the first flow-path member **210**. A plurality of branch groove portions **223**b which communicate with the distribution groove portion **222**b and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z2-side surface of the second flow-path member **220**. The branch groove portion **214**b and the branch groove portion **223**b are sealed in a state where the branch groove portion **214**b and the branch groove portion **223**b face each other, in such a manner that the second bifurcation flow path **262**b is formed.

The second bifurcation flow path **262**a is constituted of both the branch groove portions **214**a in the first flow-path member **210** and the branch groove portion **223**a in the second flow-path member **220** and the second bifurcation flow path **262**b is constituted of both the branch groove portion **214**b in the first flow-path member **210** and the branch groove portion **223**b in the second flow-path member **220**. As a result, the cross-sectional areas of the second bifurcation flow paths **262**a and **262**b are widened, and thus pressure losses in the second bifurcation flow paths **262**a and **262**b are reduced. The second bifurcation flow path **262**a may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **214**a in the first flow-path member **210** and the second bifurcation flow path **262**b may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **214**b in the first flow-path member **210**. Alternatively, the second bifurcation flow path **262**a may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **223**a in the second flow-path member **220** and the second bifurcation flow path **262**b may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **223**b in the second flow-path member **220**. For example, the branch groove portions **214**a and **214**b are formed in only the first flow-path member **210** on the Z2 side. As a result, in the area Q which is inclined in the Ya direction, and thus the Ya-direction width increases as the area Q extends from the Z1 side to the Z2 side, as described below, degrees of freedom in the arrangement of the second flow path **242** can be improved while preventing interference with the COF substrate **98**. Furthermore, the branch groove portions **223**a and **223**b are formed in only the second flow-path member **220** on the Z1 side. As a result, in the area P of which the width in the Ya direction increases as the area P extends from the Z2 side to the Z1 side, degrees of freedom in the arrangement of the first flow path **241** can be improved while preventing interference with the COF substrate **98**.

An end portion of the first bifurcation flow path **261**, which is the end portion on a side opposite to the first distribution flow path **251**, is connected to a first vertical flow path **271**. Specifically, the first vertical flow path **271** is formed as a through-hole which passes through the third flow-path member **230** in the Z direction.

In this embodiment, vertical flow paths are respectively connected to the first bifurcation flow paths **261**a**1** to **261**a**6** and **261**b**1** to **261**b**6**. In other words, in total, twelve first vertical flow paths **271**a**1** to **271**a**6** and **271**b**1** to **271**b**6** are respectively connected to the first bifurcation flow paths.

Similarly, an end portion of the second bifurcation flow path **262**, which is the end portion on a side opposite to the second distribution flow path **252**, is connected to a second vertical flow path **272**. Specifically, a through-hole **224** is provided in the second flow-path member **220**, in a state where the through-hole **224** passes through the second flow-path member **220** in the Z direction. A through-hole **233** is provided in the third flow-path member **230**, in a state where the through-hole **233** passes through the third flow-path member **230** in the Z direction. The through-hole **224** and the through-hole **233** communicate with each other, in such a manner that the second vertical flow path **272** is formed.

In this embodiment, twelve second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6** and **272*b*1** to **272*b*6** are respectively connected to second bifurcation flow paths **262*a*1** to **262*a*6** and **262*b*1** to **262*b*6**.

Hereinafter, a first vertical flow path **271*a*** indicates the first vertical flow paths **271*a*1** to **271*a*6**. A first vertical flow path **271*b*** indicates the first vertical flow paths **271*b*1** to **271*b*6**. The first vertical flow path **271** indicates all of the first vertical flow paths **271*a*** and the first vertical flow paths **271*b***.

Similarly, a second vertical flow path **272*a*** indicates the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6**. A second vertical flow path **272*b*** indicates the second vertical flow paths **272*b*1** to **272*b*6**. The second vertical flow path **272** indicates all of the second vertical flow paths **272*a*** and the second vertical flow paths **272*b***.

Furthermore, a vertical flow path **270** indicates all of the twenty-four vertical flow paths described above.

Reference letters and numerals corresponding to the first vertical flow paths **271*a*2** to **271*a*5** of the six first vertical flow paths **271*a*1** to **271*a*6** aligned in the Y direction are omitted in the accompanying drawings. However, it is assumed that the first vertical flow paths **271*a*2** to **271*a*5** are aligned in order from the Y1 side to the Y2 side. The first vertical flow paths **271*b*1** to **271*b*6**, the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6**, and the second vertical flow paths **272*b*1** to **272*b*6** have a similar configuration to that described above.

The vertical flow path **270** described above has the connection portion **290** which is an opening on the Z1 side of the third flow-path member **230**. The connection portion **290** communicates with the introduction path **44** provided in the head main body **110**. Details of this will be described below.

In this embodiment, the first vertical flow paths **271*a*1** to **271*a*6** respectively have first connection portions **291*a*1** to **291*a*6** which are openings on the Z1 side of the third flow-path member **230**. In addition, the first vertical flow paths **271*b*1** to **271*b*6** respectively have first connection portions **291*b*1** to **291*b*6** which are openings on the Z1 side of the third flow-path member **230**. Similarly, the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6** respectively have second connection portions **292*a*1** to **292*a*6** which are openings on the Z1 side of the third flow-path member **230**. In addition, the second vertical flow paths **272*b*1** to **272*b*6** respectively have second connection portions **292*b*1** to **292*b*6** which are openings on the Z1 side of the third flow-path member **230**.

The first connection portion **291*a*1**, the first connection portion **291*b*1**, the second connection portion **292*a*1**, and the second connection portion **292*b*1** are connected to one of the six head main bodies **110**. The first connection portions **291*a*2** to **291*a*6**, the first connection portions **291*b*2** to **291*b*6**, the second connection portions **292*a*2** to **292*a*6**, and the second connection portions **292*b*2** to **292*b*6** have a similar configuration to that described above. In other words, the first flow path **241*a***, the first flow path **241*b***, the second flow path **242*a***, and the second flow path **242*b*** are connected to one head main body **110**.

Hereinafter, the first connection portion **291*a*** indicates the first connection portions **291*a*1** to **291*a*6**. The first connection portion **291*b*** indicates the first connection portions **291*b*1** to **291*b*6**. A first connection portion **291** indicates all of the first connection portions **291*a*** and the first connection portions **291*b***.

Similarly, the second connection portion **292*a*** indicates the second connection portions **292*a*1** to **292*a*6**. The second connection portion **292*b*** indicates the second connection portion **292*b*1** to **292*b*6**. A second connection portion **292** indicates all of the second connection portions **292*a*** and the second connection portions **292*b***.

Furthermore, a connection portion **290** indicates all of the twenty-four connection portions described above.

The flow-path member **200** according to this embodiment includes four flow paths **240**, in other words, the first flow path **241*a***, the first flow path **241*b***, a second flow path **242*a***, and a second flow path **242*b***, as described above. In each flow path **240**, a part extending from the introduction flow path **280** as an ink inlet port to a distribution flow path **250** constitutes one flow path and the distribution flow path **250** branches into bifurcation flow paths **260**. The bifurcation flow paths **260** are connected to a plurality of head main bodies **110** via both the vertical flow paths **270** and the connection portions **290**.

In this embodiment, a black ink Bk, a magenta ink M, a cyan ink C, and a yellow ink Y are used. The cyan ink C, the yellow ink Y, the black ink Bk, and the magenta ink M are respectively supplied from the liquid storage units (not illustrated) to the first flow path **241*a***, the first flow path **241*b***, the second flow path **242*a***, and the second flow path **242*b***. The color inks respectively flow through the first flow path **241*a***, the first flow path **241*b***, the second flow path **242*a***, and the second flow path **242*b***, and then the color inks are supplied to the head main bodies **110**.

In addition, the opening portion **201** is provided in the flow-path member **200**. The COF substrate **98** provided in the head main body **110** is inserted through the opening portion **201**. In this embodiment, the first opening portion **215** is provided in the first flow-path member **210**. The first opening portion **215** is inclined with respect to the Z direction and passes through the first flow-path member **210**. The second opening portion **225** is provided in the second flow-path member **220**, the second opening portion **225** is inclined with respect to the Z direction and passes through the second flow-path member **220**. The third opening portion **235** is provided in the third flow-path member **230**. The third opening portion **235** is inclined with respect to the Z direction and passes through the third flow-path member **230**.

The first opening portion **215**, the second opening portion **225**, and the third opening portion **235** communicate with one another, in such a manner that one opening portion **201** is formed. The opening portion **201** has an opening shape extending in the Xa direction. Six opening portions **201** are aligned in the Y direction.

In this case, The COF substrate **98** according to this embodiment includes a lower end portion **98*c*** and an upper end portion **98*d***, as illustrated in FIG. **16**. The lower end portion **98*c*** is one end portion of the COF substrate **98**, which is close, in the Z direction, to the head main body **110**. The upper end portion **98*d*** is the other end portion of the COF substrate **98**, which is far away, in the Z direction, from the head main body **110**. The width of the upper end portion **98***d* in the Xa direction is greater than the width of the lower end portion **98***c* in the Xa direction.

In this embodiment, a part of the COF substrate **98**, which is inserted through the first opening portion **215**, and a part of the COF substrate **98**, which is inserted through the third opening portion **235**, have a rectangular shape of which the Xa-direction width is constant. A part of the COF substrate **98**, which is inserted through the second opening portion **225**, has a trapezoidal shape of which the Xa-direction width is reduced as part of the COF substrate **98** extends from the Z**1** side to the Z**2** side.

Meanwhile, the opening portion **201** of the flow-path member **200** has a first opening **236** (in other words, the Z**1**-side opening of the third opening portion **235**) and a second opening **216** (in other words, the Z**2**-side opening of the first opening portion **215**). In the Z direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, the first opening **236** is close to the head main body **110** and the second opening **216** is far away from the head main body **110**.

The size of the second opening **216** in the Xa direction is smaller than the size of the first opening **236** in the Xa direction. In other words, the width of the opening portion **201** in the Xa direction is reduced as the opening portion **201** extends from the Z**1** side to the Z**2** side in the Z direction. Specifically, the opening portion **201** has a shape allowing the COF substrate **98** to be accommodated therein. The width of the opening portion **201** in the Xa direction is slightly greater than the width of the COF substrate **98** in the Xa direction.

The inclination of the COF substrate **98** inserted through the opening portion **201** of the flow-path member **200** will be described with reference to FIGS. **17**A and **17**B. FIG. **17**A is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. **10** to **13**, taken along line XVIIA-XVIIA. In other words, FIG. **17**A is a schematic side view in which one head main body of the recording head according to this embodiment is seen from the Xa**2** side to the Xa**1** side in the Xa direction. FIG. **17**B is a schematic side view in which a head main body according to a comparative example is seen from the Xa**2** side to the Xa**1** side in the Xa direction.

The first opening portion **215**, the second opening portion **225**, and the third opening portion **235** communicate with one another, in such a manner that one opening portion **201** is provided in the flow-path member **200**, as illustrated in FIG. **17**A. In this case, a plane of the COF substrate **98** which passes through both the first opening **236** of the opening portion **201** of the flow-path member **200**, which is the opening on the head main body **110** side, and the second opening **216** of the opening portion **201**, which is the opening on the side opposite to the head main body **110** side, is set to a plane B (which is illustrated, in FIG. **17**A, by a straight line). A plane which intersects, in the first opening **236**, the plane B, is parallel to the Xa direction, and is perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a* is set to a plane A (which is illustrated, in FIGS. **17**A and **17**B, by a straight line). In this case, the plane B of the COF substrate **98** intersects the plane A perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*.

Specifically, the second opening **216** and the first opening **236** are disposed at different positions in the Ya direction. In this embodiment, respective second openings **216** of the six opening portions **201** and the first openings **236** corresponding thereto are staggered, by a predetermined distance, to the Ya**2** side in the Ya direction. In other words, the opening portion **201** is inclined in a state where the second opening **216** side of the plane B is far away from the plane A, from the Ya**1** side to the Ya**2** side in the Ya direction.

The COF substrate **98** extends from the connection port **43** (see FIG. **8**) on the head main body **110** side to the flow-path member **200**. In the flow-path member **200** in a portion between the head main body **110** and the relay substrate **140** (see FIG. **2**), the COF substrate **98** is inclined in a direction directed toward one surface side of the COF substrate **98**. Here, the one surface of the COF substrate **98** is referred to as a first surface **98***a* and the other surface is referred to as a second surface **98***b*. In this case, the first surface **98***a* of the COF substrate **98** is a surface on a side in which the surface does not face the plane A, in other words, a surface on the Ya**2** side in the Ya direction. The second surface **98***b* of the COF substrate **98** is a surface on a side in which the surface faces the plane A, in other words, a surface on the Ya**1** side in the Ya direction.

The meaning of "in the flow-path member **200** in the portion between the head main body **110** and the relay substrate **140**, the COF substrate **98** is inclined in a direction directed to the first surface **98***a* side", implies that a part of the COF substrate **98** which is a portion from the head main body **110** to the second opening **216** as an outlet port of the opening portion **201** of the flow-path member **200** is inclined in the direction toward the first surface **98***a* side. Accordingly, a part of the COF substrate **98**, which is a portion protruding from the second opening **216** and is connected to the surface of the relay substrate **140** can be inclined in any direction.

The opening portion **201** has a Ya-direction width in which a gap between the opening portion **201** and a part of the inclined COF substrate **98**, which is a portion closest to the opening portion **201**, is approximately constant in a portion between the Ya**1** side and the Ya**2** side. Specifically, the first opening portion **215** has a Ya-direction width in which a gap between the inclined COF substrate **98** and the first flow-path member **210** is approximately constant. The second opening portion **225** has a Ya-direction width in which a gap between the inclined COF substrate **98** and the second flow-path member **220** is approximately constant. In addition, the third opening portion **235** has a Ya-direction width in which a gap between the inclined COF substrate **98** and the third flow-path member **230** is approximately constant. For ease of processing of the flow-path member **200**, the first opening portion **215**, the second opening portion **225**, and the third opening portion **235** have an opening shape passing through the flow-path members in the Z direction. When viewed from the Xa direction, the opening portion **201** has a step shape, as illustrated in FIG. **17**A. Needless to say, the opening portion **201** may be inclined in accordance with the inclination of the COF substrate **98**. The COF substrate **98** is inserted through such an opening portion **201**, and thus the COF substrate **98** inserted through the opening portion **201** is inclined in the direction toward the first surface **98***a* side (in other words, the Ya**2** side), with respect to the plane A.

In the Z**2**-side surface of the head main body **110**, the introduction paths **44** are formed around the connection port **43**, as illustrated in FIG. **8**. The introduction paths **44** are arranged in a state where a gap between the connection port **43** and the introduction path **44** which is located on the Ya**1** side, in relation to the connection port **43** of the COF substrate **98**, and a gap between the connection port **43** and the introduction path **44** which is located on the Ya**2** side are substantially the same. The COF substrate **98** is disposed in a state where a part of the COF substrate **98**, which is a portion connected to the lead electrodes **90** extending to both sides of the COF substrate **98** in the Ya direction, is located at a substantially central position of the connection port **43** so as to ease the electrical connection between the COF substrate **98** and the lead electrodes **90** extending to both sides of the COF substrate **98** in the Ya direction. In other words, the COF substrate **98** is disposed, in the Ya direction, closer to one side (which is the Ya**1** side, in FIG. **8**) surface of the connection port **43**. As a result, the COF substrate **98** is disposed, in the Ya direction, closer to one of the introduction paths **44**. However, in the flow-path member **200**, either a gap between the COF substrate and the Ya**1** side in the Ya direction or a gap between the COF substrate and the Ya**2** side is set to be approximately constant. As a result, the flow-path member **200** is prevented from coming into contact with the COF substrate **98** and the size of the flow-path member **200** is reduced in the Ya direction.

The first flow path **241** in the flow-path member **200** is connected to the head main body **110** corresponding thereto, through the first bifurcation flow path **261** on the first surface **98***a* side of the COF substrate **98** inclined as described above. The second flow path **242** is connected to the head main body **110** corresponding thereto, through the second bifurcation flow path **262** on the second surface **98***b* side.

This will be described with reference to FIGS. **17**A, **17**B, and **18**. FIG. **18** is a schematic plan view of one head main body of the recording head according to this embodiment, in which the head main body is viewed from the Z**2** side to the Z**1** side in the Z direction.

In the Z**2**-side surface of the head main body **110**, four introduction paths **44** are formed around the connection port **43**, as illustrated in FIG. **18** (see FIG. **7**). Specifically, two introduction paths **44***a* and **44***b* are open in areas further on the Ya**1** side in the Ya direction than the connection port **43**. The positions of the two introduction paths **44***a* and **44***b* and the position of the connection port **43** overlap in the Xa direction. The introduction path **44***a* is disposed further on the Xa**1** side in the Xa direction than the introduction path **44***b*. Two remaining introduction paths **44***c* and **44***d* are open in areas further on the Ya**2** side in the Ya direction than the connection port **43**. The positions of the two introduction paths **44***c* and **44***d* and the position of the connection port **43** overlap in the Xa direction. The introduction path **44***c* is disposed further on the Xa**1** side in the Xa direction than the introduction path **44***d*. The connection port **43** and the first opening **236** have substantially the same shape. The connection port **43** and the first opening **236** communicate with each other.

An introduction path **44***a* is connected to the second flow path **242***a*, in other words, the second introduction flow path **282***a* (see FIG. **14**), the second distribution flow path **252***a*, the second bifurcation flow path **262***a*, the second vertical flow path **272***a*, and the second connection portion **292***a*.

An introduction path **44***b* is connected to the second flow path **242***b*, in other words, the second introduction flow path **282***b* (see FIG. **15**), the second distribution flow path **252***b*, the second bifurcation flow path **262***b*, the second vertical flow path **272***b*, and the second connection portion **292***b*.

An introduction path **44***c* is connected to the first flow path **241***a*, in other words, the first introduction flow path **281***a* (see FIG. **14**), the first distribution flow path **251***a*, the first bifurcation flow path **261***a*, the first vertical flow path **271***a*, and the first connection portion **291***a*.

An introduction path **44***d* is connected to the first flow path **241***b*, in other words, the first introduction flow path **281***b* (see FIG. **15**), the first distribution flow path **251***b*, the first bifurcation flow path **261***b*, the first vertical flow path **271***b*, and the first connection portion **291***b*.

The relationship between the introduction paths **44***a* to **44***d*, the first flow path **241**, and the second flow path **242** are the same in the six head main bodies **110**.

The first flow path **241** is connected to the head main body **110**, in an area on the first surface **98***a* side of the COF substrate **98**, as described above. In addition, the second flow path **242** is connected to the head main body **110**, in an area on the second surface **98***b* side of the COF substrate **98**.

In this case, the COF substrate **98** is inclined in the direction toward the first surface **98***a* side and, further, the opening portion **201** is inclined in the direction toward the first surface **98***a* side (that is, the Y**2** side), as illustrated in FIG. **17**A. When the opening portion **201** is inclined in the direction toward the first surface **98***a* side, as described above, the area of the flow-path member **200**, in which the flow paths **240** can be formed, can be constituted of a wide area and a narrow area.

The meaning of "an area of the flow-path member **200**, in which the flow paths **240** can be formed, can be constituted of a wide area and a narrow area" implies that an area T of the flow-path member **200**, which is the area corresponding to the head main body **110**, is divided, in the Ya direction in which the COF substrate **98** is inclined, into the area P and the area Q with the opening portion **201** which is interposed between the area P and the area Q and through which the COF substrate **98** is inserted. In the area T, the area P is an area on the first surface **98***a* side of the COF substrate **98** and the area Q is an area on the second surface **98***b* side of the COF substrate **98**. In the same Z-direction surface, the width of the area Q in the Ya direction is greater than the width of the area P in the Ya direction.

In this embodiment, in the area T which forms parts of the first flow-path member **210**, the second flow-path member **220**, and the third flow-path member **230** constituting the flow-path member **200** and which corresponds to the head main body **110**, an area on the first surface **98***a* side in the Ya direction is the area P and an area on the second surface **98***b* side is the area Q. The areas P and Q are hatched in the accompanying drawings.

In this embodiment, the COF substrate **98** is inclined, as illustrated in FIG. **17**A. Accordingly, in the Z**1**-side surface of the first flow-path member **210**, which is an example of the same-direction surface, the area Q is increased by a Ya-direction width U**1** and the Ya-direction width of the area P is reduced by the width U**1**. Similarly, in the Z**2**-side surface of the second flow-path member **220**, which is an example of a same-direction surface, the area Q is increased by a Ya-direction width U**2** and the Ya-direction width of the area P is reduced by the width U**2**.

The Ya-direction width of the area Q is increased as the area Q extends from the Z**1** side to the Z**2** side in the Z direction. In this embodiment, the first flow-path member **210** has a relatively large width difference between the area P and the area Q, compared to in the case of the second flow-path member **220**. Similarly, the second flow-path member **220** has a relatively large width difference between the area P and the area Q, compared to in the case of the third flow-path member **230**. In other words, a width difference between the area P and the area Q is increased in the flow-path member **200**, as the flow-path member **200** extends from the head main body **110** to the relay substrate **140**.

The second bifurcation flow path **262** which is disposed in a plane parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a* is disposed in the area Q having a large width. The meaning of "the area Q having a large width has a portion in which the second flow path **242** is provided in a state where the second flow path **242** extends along the liquid ejection surface **20***a*" implies that at least a part of a flow path constituting the second flow path **242** is provided, in the area Q, in the plane parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a* and the part of the flow path is connected to the introduction path **44** of the head main body **110**.

In this embodiment, the second bifurcation flow path **262***a* of the second flow path **242***a* is provided in the area Q. In addition, the second bifurcation flow path **262***b* of the second flow path **242***b* is provided in the area Q.

In the recording head **100** according to this embodiment, the COF substrate **98** is inclined in the direction toward the first surface **98***a* side. Accordingly, the opening portion **201** of the flow-path member **200** can be provided close to the first surface **98***a* side, and thus the area in which the flow paths **240** of the flow-path member **200** can be formed can be constituted of a wide area and a narrow area. As a result, the second bifurcation flow path **262** constituting the second flow path **242** can be disposed in the area Q which is wider than the area P. In other words, since the second bifurcation flow path **262** can be disposed in the area Q having a relatively large width, it is easy to provide an optimal configuration of the second flow path **242** in relation to, for example, the arrangement of the head main body **110**. In other words, larger the width of area Q is, higher the degrees of freedom in the arrangement of the second flow path **242** is. The degree of freedom in the arrangement of the second flow path **242** is proportional to the Ya-direction width of the area Q and means that higher the degree of freedom is, the easier the second flow path **242** can be provided in the area Q.

In the recording head **100** according to this embodiment, the COF substrate **98** is inclined, and thus the area Q of which the width in the Ya direction is increased can be formed. The Ya-direction width of the area Q is increased, and thus the second bifurcation flow path **262** constituting a part of the second flow path **242** can be provided in a state where the second bifurcation flow path **262** is prevented from interfering, in the Ya direction, with the COF substrate **98**.

Therefore, a gap between the second bifurcation flow path **262** and the plane A can be reduced in the Ya direction of the second flow-path member **220**, compared to the comparative example described below. Accordingly, the size of the second flow-path member **220**, in other words, the size of the flow-path member **200**, can be reduced in the Ya direction. As a result, the Ya-direction width of the recording head **100** can be reduced.

Furthermore, the COF substrate **98** of this embodiment is disposed close to the Ya**1**-side side surface of the connection port **43**, as described above. As a result, the COF substrate **98** is disposed close to the introduction path **44** in the area on the Ya**1** side of the connection port **43**. A constant gap is maintained between the COF substrate **98** and the bifurcation flow path **260** which is connected to the introduction path **44** via the vertical flow path **270**. Thus, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the bifurcation flow path **260** in an area on the Ya**1** side of the COF substrate **98** is reduced. However, the COF substrate **98** is inclined in a direction directed to the Ya**2** side opposite to the Ya**1** side, and thus, even in such a case, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the bifurcation flow path **260** in the area on the Ya**1** side of the COF substrate **98** is increased. As a result, the size of the flow-path member **200** can be reduced in the Ya direction.

In a recording head in which the COF substrate **98** is not inclined, a reduction in size of the flow-path member **200** cannot be achieved. This will be described with reference to FIGS. **17**A and **17**B.

A gap between the second opening portion **225** and the second bifurcation flow path **262***a* illustrated in FIG. **17**A is set to V. A schematic side view of a recording head according to the comparative example is illustrated in FIG. **17**B. A recording head **100'** according to the comparative example and the recording head **100** have the same configuration, except for in the inclination of the COF substrate **98**, the arrangement of the opening portions **201** along the COF substrate **98**, and the size of the area T corresponding to the head main body **110**.

In the recording head **100'**, when a gap V of which the size is the same as in the case of the recording head **100** is maintained between the opening portion **201** and a second bifurcation flow path **262***a'* which is provided in a plane parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, such that the COF substrate **98** is prevented from interfering, in the Ya direction, with the second bifurcation flow path **262***a'*, it is necessary to move the second bifurcation flow path **262***a'* to the Ya**1** side in the Ya direction, by extended the width U in the recording head **100**. Accordingly, in the recording head **100'** according to the comparative example, a gap between the second bifurcation flow path **262***a'* and the plane A is increased in the Ya direction of the flow-path member **200**, and thus the size of the flow-path member **200** cannot be reduced in the Ya direction. In other words, the COF substrate **98** is inclined in the direction toward to the first surface **98***a* side, and the second vertical flow path **272***a* can be located close to the COF substrate **98** side, with the width U**1** or the width U**2**, as illustrated in FIG. **17**A. In other words, the size of the flow-path member **200** can be reduced in the Ya direction.

In the recording head **100** according to this embodiment, the first distribution flow path **251***a* of the first flow path **241** and the second distribution flow path **252***a* of the second flow path **242** are located at different positions in the Z direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, and thus both paths overlap in the Z direction. In addition, the first distribution flow path **251***b* of the first flow path **241** and the second distribution flow path **252***b* of the second flow path **242** are located at different positions in the Z direction, and thus both paths overlap in the Z direction. Accordingly, the size of the recording head **100** can be reduced in a plane direction of the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, compared to in the case where all of a plurality of distribution flow paths are arranged in the same plane.

Furthermore, in the recording head **100** according to this embodiment, the second bifurcation flow path **262** and the head main body **110** are connected through the second vertical flow path **272** extending in a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. Accordingly, in a plan view seen in the Z direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, the area of the second vertical flow path **272** is smaller than an inclined flow path used in the case where the second bifurcation flow path **262** and the head main body **110** are connected through the inclined flow path which is inclined with respect to the direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. In other words, when the second distribution flow path **252** and the head main body **110** are connected through the second vertical flow path **272**, as in the case of this embodiment, the size of the flow-path member **200** when viewed from the top can be reduced. Similarly, The first bifurcation flow path **261** and the head main body **110** are connected through the first vertical flow path **271** extending in the direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, and thus the size of the flow-path member **200** when viewed from the top can be reduced.

The Ya-direction width of the vertical flow path **270** may be smaller than the Ya-direction width of the bifurcation flow path **260**. In this case, it is possible to further improve the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the vertical flow path **270** and the bifurcation flow path **260** while maintaining the gap V with respect to the opening portion **201**, compared to in the case where the Ya-direction width of the vertical flow path **270** is not smaller than the Ya-direction width of the bifurcation flow path **260**. In addition, the cross-sectional area of the vertical flow path **270** may be smaller than that of the bifurcation flow path **260**. In this case, it is possible to increase the flow velocity of ink in the vertical flow path **270**, and thus air bubbles in the vertical flow path **270** can be effectively discharged.

Here, it is assumed that the second flow path **242** is formed in the area P. In this case, the Ya-direction width of the area Q of the flow-path member **200** is increased and the Ya-direction of the area P is reduced, as the flow-path member **200** extends, in the Z direction, away from the head main body **110**. Particularly, when it is assumed that the COF substrate **98** is disposed close to the Ya**2**-side side surface of the connection port **43**, the Ya-direction width of the area P is further reduced to maintain a constant Ya-direction width relating to the COF substrate **98**. Accordingly, when a side (for example, the Ya**2** side) in which the COF substrate **98** is close, in the Ya direction, to the side surface of the connection port **43** and a side (similarly, the Ya**2** side) in which the COF substrate **98** is inclined in the Ya direction are the same, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the second flow path **242** in the area P is reduced. As a result, it is extremely difficult to arrange the second flow path **242**. However, in this embodiment, the second bifurcation flow path **262** is formed in the area Q, and thus the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the second bifurcation flow path **262** is increased. As a result, the size of the flow-path member **200** can be reduced in the Ya direction. Furthermore, a side (for example, the Ya**1** side) in which the COF substrate **98** is close, in the Ya direction, to the side surface of the connection port **43** and a side (similarly, the Ya**2** side) in which the COF substrate **98** is inclined in the Ya direction are not the same. Thus, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the bifurcation flow path **260** on the side in which the COF substrate **98** is close, in the Ya direction, to that in the side surface of the connection port **43**. As a result, the size of the flow-path member **200** can be reduced in the Ya direction.

Meanwhile, it is assumed that the first flow path **241** is formed in the area Q. In this case, although the Ya-direction width of the area Q of the flow-path member **200** is increased as the flow-path member **200** extends, in the Z direction, away from the head main body **110**, the first flow path **241** is formed in an area on a side close to the head main body **110**. Thus, it is not possible to take full advantage of the area Q of which the width is increased in the Ya direction. Particularly, in a case where it is assumed that, in order to reduce the size in the plane direction of the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, the first distribution flow path **251***a* and the second distribution flow path **252***a* are located at different positions in the Z direction such that both paths overlap in the Z direction and the first distribution flow path **251***b* and the second distribution flow path **252***b* are located at different positions in the Z direction such that both paths overlap in the Z direction, as in the case of this embodiment, when both the first bifurcation flow path **261** and the second bifurcation flow path **262** are formed in the area Q, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the flow paths is not relatively high, compared to in the case where the second bifurcation flow path **262** is formed in the area Q and the first bifurcation flow path **261** is formed in the area P. However, in this embodiment, the first bifurcation flow path **261** is formed in the area P, and thus the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the first bifurcation flow path **261** is increased. As a result, the size of the flow-path member **200** can be reduced in the Ya direction. Furthermore, in the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** which overlap in the Z direction, the first bifurcation flow path **261** of the first distribution flow path **251** and the second bifurcation flow path **262** of the second distribution flow path **252** do not overlap in the Z direction. As a result, the degrees of freedom in the arrangement of the first bifurcation flow path **261** and the second bifurcation flow path **262** is increased, and thus the size of the flow-path member **200** can be reduced in the Ya direction.

Furthermore, in the COF substrate **98** according to this embodiment, the width of the upper end portion **98***d* in a plane direction (in other words, the Xa direction) is smaller than that of the lower end portion **98***c* (see FIG. **16**), as described above. The opening portion **201** is formed matched to the COF substrate **98**. Accordingly, the width of the upper end portion **98***d* of the COF substrate **98** is reduced in the plane direction, and thus areas W corresponding to the reduced width are provided, in the flow-path member **200**, in both areas outside the second opening **216** in the plane direction. The second flow path **242** can be formed in the area W.

In this embodiment, the second distribution flow path **252** and the second bifurcation flow path **262** of the second flow path **242** are formed in both the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220**. Accordingly, in the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220**, areas outside the first opening portions **215** and **225** in the Xa direction are the areas W (see FIG. **16**). Furthermore, in this embodiment, the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** overlap in the Z direction (see FIGS. **14** and **15**). In this case, the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** may be arranged in a state where, when the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are projected, in the Z direction, onto the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, the projection images do not completely overlap or partially overlap. Alternatively, at least a part of the projection image of the second distribution flow path **252** may be located, in the X direction, further inside the projection image of the first distribution flow path **251**, compared to the projection image of the first distribution flow path **251**. In other words, the second distribution flow path **252***a* may be formed passing through the areas W. Furthermore, not only the second distribution flow path **252***a* but also the second distribution flow path **252***b* and the second bifurcation flow path **262** may be formed passing through the areas W. In this case, even when the second distribution flow path **252** and the second bifurcation flow path **262** are arranged at positions at which, when viewed from the Z direction, both flow paths interfere with the lower end portion **98***c* as one end portion of the COF substrate **98**, the second distribution flow path **252** and the second bifurcation flow path **262** can be prevented from interfering with the COF substrate **98**, due to the Z-direction positions of both flow paths.

In the recording head **100** according to this embodiment, the width of the upper end portion **98***d* of the COF substrate **98** is smaller than that of the lower end portion **98***c* and the opening portion **201** is formed matched with the COF substrate **98**, as described above. Thus, the area W in which the second flow path **242** is formed can be provided, in the Xa direction, outside the COF substrate **98**. The second flow path **242***b* has a similar configuration. As a result, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the second flow path **242** is further improved in the flow-path member **200**.

Furthermore, the COF substrate **98** having the driving circuit **97** mounted thereon is inserted through the opening portion **201** of the flow-path member **200**, as illustrated in FIG. **17**A. In this embodiment, the driving circuit **97** is provided on the first surface **98***a* side of the COF substrate **98**.

In this case, there is a concern that the driving circuit **97** may come into contact with the inner surface of the opening portion **201**. Accordingly, the Ya-direction width of the opening portion **201** is increased by the thickness of the driving circuit **97** such that the driving circuit **97** is prevented from coming into contact with the inner surface of the opening portion **201**. The Ya-direction width of the opening portion **201** is increased, in such a manner that it is possible to effectively prevent the driving circuit **97** from coming into contact with the inner wall of the opening portion **201**. In this case, the driving circuit **97** is disposed at a position at which the driving circuit **97** is accommodated, in the Z direction, in both the second opening portion **225** of the second flow-path member **220** and the third opening portion **235** of the third flow-path member **230**. That is, the driving circuit **97** is not disposed at a position at which the driving circuit **97** is accommodated, in the Z direction, in the first opening portion **215** of the first flow-path member **210**. Accordingly, in the Ya direction, the width of the first opening portion **215** can be smaller than that of the second opening portion **225** or the third opening portion **235**. In other words, an area in which the second flow path **242** is formed can be provided, in the Ya direction, outside the COF substrate **98**. As a result, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the second flow path **242** is further improved in the flow-path member **200**.

When it is assumed that the driving circuit **97** is disposed at a position at which the driving circuit **97** is accommodated in the first opening portion **215** of the first flow-path member **210**, the Ya-direction width of the first opening portion **215** cannot be reduced. Thus, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the second flow path **242** cannot be improved in the flow-path member **200**.

Meanwhile, in the recording head **100** according to this embodiment, the driving circuit **97** is disposed at the position at which the driving circuit **97** is accommodated, in the Z direction, in both the second opening portion **225** and the third opening portion **235** and the Ya-direction width of the first opening portion **215** is reduced. As a result, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the second flow path **242**, such as the second distribution flow path **252** and the second bifurcation flow path **262**, is improved in the flow-path member **200**.

Next, the first flow path **241** which is connected, in the area P having a narrow width, to the head main body **110** will be described. The first bifurcation flow path **261** provided in a plane parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a* is disposed in the area P having a narrow width. The meaning of "the first flow path **241** is connected, in the area P having a narrow width, to the head main body **110**" implies that at least a part of the flow path constituting the first flow path **241** is formed in the area P described above and the part of the flow path is connected to the introduction path **44** of the head main body **110**.

The Ya-direction width of the area P having a narrow width is reduced. Thus, in some cases, the area P cannot have a width adequate for providing the first bifurcation flow path **261**. However, in this embodiment, the first flow path **241** is disposed, in the Z direction, closer to the head main body **110** side than the second flow path.

Accordingly, even when the Ya-direction width of the area P is reduced due to the inclination of the COF substrate **98**, the first flow path **241** is not affected and can be connected to the head main body **110**.

In the recording head **100** having the plurality of head main bodies **110**, the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are disposed at different positions in the Z direction, as described in Embodiment 1. Accordingly, the size of the flow-path member **200** in the in-plane direction parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a* can be reduced, compared to in the case where the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are arranged in the same plane.

Furthermore, in one head main body **110**, a plurality of manifolds **95** are arranged in the same plane. Thus, the positions of respective manifolds **95** can be aligned in the Z direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, with respect to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. Accordingly, in different manifolds, the lengths of the flow paths (which are the supply communication paths **19**, the pressure generation chambers **12**, and the nozzle communication paths **16**) extending from respective manifolds **95** to the nozzle openings **21** set to be values which are as similar as possible to each other. As a result, variation in flow-path resistance can be reduced. In other words, variation in pressure of ink in the flow path **240** can be reduced, and thus it is easy to manage a back-pressure control. In addition, variation in the weight of ink droplets ejected from the nozzle opening **21** can be reduced. Ink ejection properties can be stabilized in the recording head **100**, as described above.

Furthermore, the first distribution flow path **251***a* and the second distribution flow path **252***a* are formed in the flow-path member **200**, in a state where, when viewed from the Z2 side to the Z1 side in the Z direction, at least parts of the first distribution flow path **251***a* and the second distribution flow path **252***a* overlap. The first distribution flow path **251***a* and the second distribution flow path **252***a* overlap in the Z direction, as described above, and the size of the first distribution flow path **251***a* in the in-plane (which is an XY plane) direction of the liquid ejection surface **20***a* and the size of the second distribution flow path **252***a* in the same direction can be reduced, compared to in the case where the distribution flow paths do not overlap. The first distribution flow path **251***b* and the second distribution flow path **252***b* have a similar configuration. As a result, the size of the recording head **100** in the in-plane direction of the liquid ejection surface **20***a* can be reduced.

Furthermore, the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are formed by three members which are the first flow-path member **210**, the second flow-path member **220**, and the third flow-path member **230**. As described above, the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** located at different positions in the Z direction can be formed by at least the three members. As a result, the number of parts can be reduced. Needless to say, four or more members may be used for forming the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252**.

Furthermore, in a plan view seen in the Z direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, the size of the second vertical flow path **272** in the second flow-path member **220** is smaller than that of the inclined flow path connecting the second distribution flow path **252** and the head main body **110**. In other words, the second distribution flow path **252** and the head main body **110** are connected through the second vertical flow path **272**, and thus the size of the second flow-path member (in other words, the flow-path member **200**) when viewed from the top can be reduced.

Furthermore the vertical flow path **270** extending in the Z direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a* is used as a flow path connecting the distribution flow path **250** and the manifold **95**. Accordingly, it is possible to easily adjust the Z-direction gap between the distribution flow path **250** and the manifold **95**. Furthermore, liquid is supplied to the manifold **95** through the vertical flow path **270**. In other words, when the manifold **95** and the vertical flow path **270** are orthogonally projected onto the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, the projection image of the vertical flow path **270** is smaller than that of the manifold **95**. Liquid is supplied through the vertical flow path **270**, and thus the flow velocity of liquid in the vertical flow path **270** is increased. As a result, air bubbles in the vertical flow path **270** can be effectively discharged. Furthermore, the distribution flow paths **250** and the manifolds **95** are connected through the first vertical flow path **271** and the second vertical flow path **272**. Thus, even when the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are located at different positions in the Z direction, the degree of freedom in the layout of the distribution flow path **250** and the manifold **95** is improved.

Furthermore, the bifurcation flow paths **260** which branch off from the distribution flow path **250** and communicate with the connection portions **290** are provided. Thus, it is possible to provide flow paths which communicate with the connection portions **290** through the bifurcation flow paths **260** branching off from the distribution flow path **250**. As a result, flow paths through which ink is supplied to the plurality of head main bodies **110** can be reliably formed in a small space. Furthermore, since the bifurcation flow paths **260** are provided as described above, the positional relationship of the connection portions **290** in a plane, relating to the distribution flow paths **250**, can be set with high degrees of freedom. As a result, the degree of freedom in the layout is improved.

In this embodiment, the distribution flow path **250** and the bifurcation flow path **260** can be provided in the same plane, and thus the distribution flow path **250** and the bifurcation flow path **260** can be formed in a common member. Needless to say, the distribution flow path **250** and the bifurcation flow path **260** may not be provided in the same plane and the bifurcation flow path may be inclined with respect to the Z direction.

In this embodiment, the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are connected to one common head main body **110** through the first connection portion **291** and the second connection portion **292**. Accordingly, different color inks of which the number (which is four, in this embodiment) is the same as the number of the flow paths **240** can be supplied to one head main body **110**. In this embodiment, different color inks flows in the four flow paths **240**. However, inks of the same color may flow in the four flow paths. Only one of an black ink Bk, a magenta ink M, a cyan ink C and a yellow ink Y may be supplied to one head main body **110** through flow paths **240** of two systems of the four systems. Even in this case, liquids of predetermined kinds can be ejected from the plurality of head main bodies **110**.

In this embodiment, the first connection portions **291***a***2** to **291***a***6** and **291***b***2** to **291***b***6** and the second connection portions **292***a***2** to **292***a***6** and **292***b***2** to **292***b***6** of the flow paths **240** of four systems are provided in areas on both sides of the COF substrate **98** in the Ya direction, in which the COF substrate **98** is inserted through the first opening portion **215**, the second opening portion **225**, and the third opening portion **235** is interposed between the connection portions. In this case, the COF substrate **98** can be disposed in a portion between two manifolds **95** aligned in the Ya direction. As a result, it is easy to connect the COF substrate **98** and the lead electrode **90** (in other words, the piezoelectric actuator **300**). Furthermore, the connection portion **290** is not necessarily connected to the head main body **110** with the COF substrate **98** interposed therebetween.

In this embodiment, the first introduction flow path **281** communicating with the first distribution flow path **251** and the second introduction flow path **282** communicating with the second distribution flow path **252** are provided. Furthermore, the boundary portion between the first distribution flow path **251** and the first introduction flow path **281** and the boundary portion between the second distribution flow path **252** and the second introduction flow path **282** are disposed in an inside portion between the plurality of manifolds **95**, in the Y direction in which ink flows in the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252**. "The Y-direction inside portion between the plurality of manifolds **95**" means a portion between both Y-direction-end-side manifolds **95** of a plurality of manifolds **95** is provided in the head main body **110**. In this embodiment, the six head main bodies **110** have, in total, twelve manifolds **95**. The boundary portions described above are located further on an inner side in the Y direction than both end manifolds **95** of the twelve manifolds **95**. In the recording head **100** having such a configuration, it is not necessary to arrange the boundary portions outside the manifolds **95**. Accordingly, the Y-direction size of the recording head **100** can be reduced. As a result, when the plurality of the recording heads **100** aligned in the Y direction are fixed to the head fixing substrate **102**, it is possible to reduce the size of a gap between adjacent recording heads **100** in the Y direction.

Furthermore, in this embodiment, the first flow-path member **210**, the second flow-path member **220**, and the third flow-path member **230** are disposed in a portion between the relay substrate **140** and the head main body **110**. Accordingly, the flow path **240** can be formed in a portion outside the area in which the COF substrate **98** is disposed. As a result, the size of the first flow-path member **210**, the second flow-path member **220**, and the third flow-path member **230** can be reduced. However, the configuration is not limited thereto.

In this embodiment, the head main body **110** has the manifold **95** which extends in the Xa direction which is a direction along the end portion of the COF substrate **98** bonded to the head main body **110**. The liquid supplied to the head main body **110** is stored in the manifold **95**. The connection portion **290** is disposed, in the Xa direction, in a portion between the distribution flow path **250** and one of both ends of the manifold **95**, which is the end located far away from the distribution flow path **250** (see FIG. **18**). In this case, ink can be supplied, in the Xa direction, by the manifold **95**. Thus, it is not necessary to dispose the connection portion **290** on a side far away from the distribution flow path **250**. As a result, the layout is facilitated. However, the configuration is not limited thereto.

In this embodiment, all of the COF substrates **98** overlap when viewed in a direction in which ink flows in the first distribution flow path **251** or the second distribution flow path **252**. The direction is parallel to a direction of an imaginary straight line connecting the start point and the end point of the first distribution flow path **251**. In this embodiment, the direction is parallel to the Y direction. The second distribution flow path **252** has a similar configuration. Since the all of the COF substrates **98** overlap, as described above, the distribution flow path **250** can extend, in the Y direction, in a straight line shape. As a result, it is possible to ensure the minimum width of the distribution flow path **250** in the X direction intersecting the Y direction. In addition, all of the COF substrates **98** do not necessarily overlap.

Furthermore, in this embodiment, the first distribution flow path **251** is disposed further on the head main body **110** side in the Z direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20**a than the second distribution flow path **252**. In the head main body **110**, a nozzle row constituted of the nozzle openings **21** which is aligned in the Xa direction as one direction and through which ink is ejected is provided in the liquid ejection surface **20**a. The Xa direction in which the nozzle rows are aligned intersects the Xa direction which is the transporting direction of the recording sheet S onto which ink is ejected from the head main body **110**. The first distribution flow path **251** includes the first distribution flow path **251**a and the first distribution flow path **251**b. The first distribution flow path **251**a (in other words, a first upstream distribution flow path) and the first distribution flow path **251**b (in other words, a first downstream distribution flow path) are disposed on both sides of the head main body **110** in the X direction. The second distribution flow path **252** includes the second distribution flow path **252**a and the second distribution flow path **252**b. The second distribution flow path **252**a (in other words, a second upstream distribution flow path) and the second distribution flow path **252**b (in other words, a second downstream distribution flow path) are disposed on both sides of the head main body **110** in the X direction.

The positions of the first distribution flow path **251**a, the first distribution flow path **251**b, the second distribution flow path **252**a, and the second distribution flow path **252**b with respect to the COF substrate **98**, which are illustrated in FIG. **18**, are shared in common by all of the head main bodies **110**.

According to such a recording head **100**, the head main bodies **110** are aligned in the Y direction, in a state where the arrangement of the head main bodies **110** satisfies the positional relationship described above, in such a manner that, even when a specific nozzle row of the head main body is not extended, a line in the Y direction can be formed, without a gap in the line.

Embodiment 2

In the recording head **100** according to Embodiment 1, the head main bodies **110** are aligned to be in one row in the Y direction perpendicular to the X direction as the transporting direction. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. FIG. **20** is a schematic plan view of a recording head **100**B according to Embodiment 2. The same reference numerals and letters are given to components of which the configurations are the same as those in Embodiment 1. The descriptions thereof will not be repeated.

In the recording head **100**B, the head main bodies **110** are arranged, in a staggered manner, in the Y direction perpendicular to the X direction. A plurality of manifolds **95** of respective head main bodies **110** are arranged in the same plane. The first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are not arranged in the same plane.

Even when the head main bodies **110** of the recording head **100**B are arranged in a staggered manner, the same effects as those in Embodiment 1 can be obtained.

Embodiment 3

FIG. **21** is a schematic plan view of a recording head **100**C according to Embodiment 3. The same reference numerals and letters are given to components of which the configurations are the same as those in Embodiment 1. The descriptions thereof will not be repeated.

The recording head **100**C includes the first introduction flow path **281** communicating with the first distribution flow path **251** and the second introduction flow path **282** communicating with the second distribution flow path **252**, as illustrated in FIG. **21**. Furthermore, the boundary portion between the first distribution flow path **251** and the first introduction flow path **281** and the boundary portion between the second distribution flow path **252** and the second introduction flow path **282** are disposed in an inside portion between the plurality of manifolds **95**, in the X direction in which ink flows in the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252**. "The X-direction inside portion between the plurality of manifolds **95**" means a portion between both X-direction-end-side manifolds **95** of a plurality of manifolds **95** provided in head main body **110**. In FIG. **21**, the five head main bodies **110** have, in total, ten manifolds **95**. The boundary portion described above are located further on an inner side in the X direction than both end manifolds **95** of the ten manifolds **95**.

In the recording head **100**C having such a configuration, it is not necessary to arrange the boundary portions outside the manifolds **95**. Accordingly, the X-direction size of the recording head **100**C can be reduced.

Furthermore, the first connection portions **291** and the second connection portions **292** are alternately connected to the head main bodies **110** aligned in the X direction in which the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** extend. Specifically, in a direction directed from the X2 side to the X1 side in the X direction, ink is supplied from the first distribution flow path **251** to the first manifold **95** through the first connection portion **291**. Next, ink is supplied from the second distribution flow path **252** to the subsequent manifold **95** through the second connection portion **292**. The remaining manifolds **95** have a similar configuration described above.

Even in the recording head **100**C having such a configuration, a plurality of different inks can be supplied to respective head main bodies **110**. A configuration is not limited to the configuration in which two different color inks are alternately distributed through both the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252**. Three or more different color inks may be alternately distributed.

Embodiment 4

FIG. **22** is a schematic plan view of a recording head **100**D according to Embodiment 4. The same reference numerals and letters are given to components of which the configurations are the same as those in Embodiment 1. The descriptions thereof will not be repeated.

The recording head **100**D has a plurality of head main bodies **110** having manifolds **95** extending in the Y direction, as illustrated in FIG. **22**. Specifically, two head rows, each of which is constituted of five head main bodies **110** aligned in the X direction, are aligned in the Y direction. The first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** extend, in the X direction, in a portion between the two head rows.

In other words, in the recording head **100**D, the Y direction in which ink flows in the manifold **95** is perpendicular to the X direction in which ink flows in the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252**.

According to the recording head **100**D having such a configuration, ink can be effectively supplied over the entirety of a flow-path member **200**D when the flow-path member **200**D is viewed from the top, compared to in a case where the direction in which ink flows in the manifold **95** is parallel to the direction in which ink flows in the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252**. Furthermore, the size of the distribution flow path **250** can be reduced.

The direction in which ink flows in the distribution flow path **250** is parallel to a direction of an imaginary straight line connecting the start point and the end point of the distribution flow path **250**.

Furthermore, the direction in which ink flows in the manifold **95** is parallel to the direction in which the pressure generation chambers **12** of the head main bodies **110** are aligned.

A configuration is not limited to the configuration in which the direction in which ink flows in the manifold **95** is perpendicular to the direction in which ink flows in the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252**. Any configuration may be applied as long as the two directions intersect each other.

Embodiment 5

FIG. **23** is a schematic plan view of a recording head **100**E according to Embodiment 5. The same reference numerals and letters are given to components of which the configurations are the same as those in Embodiment 1. The descriptions thereof will not be repeated. The head main body **110** is not illustrated in FIG. **23**.

The second distribution flow path **252** extends from the second introduction flow path **282** to the X1 side in the X direction, as illustrated in FIG. **23**. The middle portion of the second distribution flow path **252** is bent such that the second introduction flow path **282** does not meet the first introduction flow path **281**. In other words, in the recording head **100**E, the second distribution flow path **252** is formed in a state where the second distribution flow path **252** makes a detour to avoid the first introduction flow path **281**. Since the second distribution flow path **252** is formed in a state where the second distribution flow path **252** makes a detour to avoid the first introduction flow path **281**, as described above, the degrees of freedom in the arrangement of the first introduction flow path **281** is improved.

Other Embodiments

Hereinbefore, the embodiments of the invention are described. However, the basic configuration of the invention is not limited thereto.

When the nozzle rows a and b of each head main body **110** of the recording head **100** of Embodiment 1 extend in the Xa direction and the Xa direction are inclined with respect to the X direction as the transporting direction, the X direction and the Xa direction may intersect at an angle greater than 0° and less than 90°. However, the invention also includes the recording head **100** having a configuration in which the X direction and the Xa direction do not intersect. In other words, in a recording head, the head main body **110** may have a configuration in which the Xa direction as a direction of the nozzle row is perpendicular to the X direction as the transporting direction. In this case, the Xa direction is parallel to the Y direction and the Ya direction is parallel to the X direction. Accordingly, in the recording head **100** of Embodiment 1, the size in the Ya direction is reduced. However, in the recording head **100** having the configuration in which the Ya direction is parallel to the X direction, the size thereof can be reduced in the X direction, in other words, the transporting direction of the recording sheet S, which is parallel to the Ya direction.

In the recording head **100** according to Embodiment 1, the COF substrate **98** is inclined with respect to the Z direction. However the configuration is not limited thereto. In other words, the COF substrate **98** may be arranged parallel to the Z direction.

In the recording head **100** according to Embodiment 1, the first flow path **241** and the second flow path **242** are provided and the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are located at different positions in the Z direction. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. A recording head may include a flow-path member in which flow paths parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a* are provided in, for example, only the same plane. According to the embodiment described above, a recording head may have a configuration in which only second flow path is provided in a flow-path member including the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220**. In the case of the recording head in which either the first flow path **241** or the second flow path **242** is not provided, as described above, the Z-direction size of the recording head **100** can be reduced.

In the recording head **100** according to Embodiment 1, the introduction paths **44***c*, **44***d*, **44***a*, and **44***b* are respectively connected to the first flow path **241***a*, the first flow path **241***b*, the second flow path **242***a*, and the second flow path **242***b*. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. The introduction paths **44***c* and **44***b* may be respectively connected to the first flow path **241***a* and the first flow path **241***b* and the introduction paths **44***a* and **44***d* may be connected to the second flow paths **242***a* and **242***b*. In this case, the recording head may a configuration in which only a second flow path is provided and a first flow path is not provided, as described above. Therefore, the optimal flow paths corresponding to, for example, the arrangement of the head main bodies **110** can be provided.

The second flow path **242** is formed by causing the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220** to adhere to each other and the first flow path **241** is formed by causing the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230** to adhere to each other. However, the method of forming the first flow path **241** and the second flow path **242** is not limited thereto. The first flow path **241** and the second flow path **242** may be integrally formed, without causing two or more flow-path member to adhere to each other, by a lamination forming method allowing three-dimensional forming. Alternatively, each flow-path member may be formed by three-dimensional forming, molding (for example, injection molding), cutting, pressing.

The flow-path member **200** has, as the first flow path **241**, two flow paths which are the first flow path **241***a* and the first flow path **241***b*. However, the number of first flow paths is not limited thereto. One first flow path may be provided or three or more first flow paths may be provided. The second flow path **242** has a similar configuration described above.

The first distribution flow path **251***a* branches into the six first bifurcation flow paths **261***a*. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. The first distribution flow path **251***a* may be connected to one head main body **110**, without being branched off. The number of branched-out flow paths is not limited to six and may be two or more. The first distribution flow path **251***b*, the second distribution flow path **252***a*, and the second distribution flow path **252***b* have a similar configuration described above. The number of the COF substrates **98** inclined in the direction directed to the first surface **98***a* side is not limited to six. Only some of the COF substrates **98** may be inclined.

The first distribution flow path **251***a* is a flow path through which ink horizontally flows in a portion between the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230**. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. In other words, the first distribution flow path **251***a* may be a flow path inclined with respect to a Z plane. The first distribution flow path **251***b*, the second distribution flow path **252***a*, and the second distribution flow path **252***b* have a similar configuration.

Furthermore, the first vertical flow path **271***a* is perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. In other words, the first vertical flow path **271***a* may be inclined with respect to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. The first vertical flow path **271***b*, the second vertical flow path **272***a*, and the second vertical flow path **272***b* have a similar configuration.

It is not necessary to set the Xa-direction width of the second opening **216** of the opening portion **201** in the flow-path member **200** to be smaller than that of the first opening **236**. The second opening **216** and the first opening **236** may be openings of which the Xa-direction widths are substantially the same and which allow the rectangular-shaped COF substrate **98** to be accommodated therein. On the contrary, the Xa-direction width of the second opening **216** may be greater than that of the first opening **236**.

The COF substrate **98** is provided as a flexible wiring substrate. However, a flexible print substrate (FPC) may be used as the COF substrate **98**. Furthermore, even when the COF substrate **98** is disposed not close to the Ya**1**-side side surface of the connection port **43**, this configuration can be applied as long as the COF substrate **98** and the lead electrode **90** are electrically connected to each other.

In Embodiment 1, the holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200** are fixed using, for example, an adhesive. However, the holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200** may be integrally formed. In other words, both the hold portion **121** and the leg portion **122** may be provided on the Z1 side of the flow-path member **200**. Accordingly, the holding member **120** is not stacked in the Z direction, the Z-direction size of the flow-path member **200** can be reduced. Furthermore, since the hold portion **121** is provided in the flow-path member **200**, the size of the flow-path member **200** in both the X direction and in the Y direction can be reduced because it is necessary for the flow-path member **200** to accommodate only a plurality of head main bodies **110** and it is not necessary for the flow-path member **200** to accommodate the relay substrate **140**. Furthermore, a plurality of members are integrally formed, and thus the number of parts can be reduced. When the flow-path member **200** is constituted of the first flow-path member **210**, the second flow-path member **220**, and the third flow-path member **230**, both the hold portion **121** and the leg portion **122** may be provided on the Z1 side of the third flow-path member **230**.

In Embodiment 1, the head main bodies **110** are aligned in the Y direction and the plurality of head main bodies **110** constitutes the recording head **100**. However, the recording head **100** may be constituted of one head main body **110**. Furthermore, the number of the recording heads **100** provided in the head unit **101** is not limited. Two or more recording heads **100** may be mounted or one single recording head **100** may be mounted in the ink jet type recording apparatus **1**.

The ink jet type recording apparatus **1** described above is a so-called line type recording apparatus in which the head unit **101** is fixed and only the recording sheet S is transported, in such a manner that printing is performed. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. The invention can be applied to a so-called serial type recording apparatus in which the head unit **101** and one or a plurality of recording heads **100** are mounted on a carriage, the head unit **101** or the recording head **100** moves in a main scanning direction intersecting the transporting direction of the recording sheet S, and the recording sheet S is transported, in such a manner that printing is performed.

The invention is intended to be applied to a general liquid ejecting head unit. The invention can be applied to a liquid ejecting head unit which includes a recording head of, for example, an ink jet type recording head of various types used for an image recording apparatus, such as a printer, a coloring material ejecting head used to manufacture a color filter for a liquid crystal display or the like, an electrode material ejecting head used to form an electrode for an organic EL display, a field emission display (FED) or the like, or a bio-organic material ejecting head used to manufacture a biochip.

A wiring substrate of the invention is not intended to be applied to only a liquid ejecting head and can be applied to, for example, a certain electronic circuit.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid ejecting head comprising:

a head main body which ejects liquid from a liquid ejection surface and has a plurality of manifolds which store the liquid and are in communication with pressure generation chambers; and

a flow-path member upstream of the head main body in which a first distribution flow path and a second distribution flow path are provided to supply the liquid to the plurality of manifolds of the head main body,

wherein the plurality of manifolds are arranged on the same plane and each of the plurality of manifolds, the first distribution flow path, and the second distribution flow path are not disposed in the same plane.

2. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**,

wherein at least parts of the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path overlap when viewed from a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface.

3. A liquid ejecting apparatus comprising:

the liquid ejecting head according to claim **2**.

4. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**, further comprising:

a first introduction flow path which communicates with the first distribution flow path; and

a second introduction flow path which communicates with the second distribution flow path,

wherein the first introduction flow path and the second introduction flow path extends to a side opposite to the head main body, in a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface, and

wherein a boundary portion between the first distribution flow path and the first introduction flow path and a boundary portion between the second distribution flow path and the second introduction flow path are disposed between the plurality of manifolds, in a direction in which ink flows in the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path.

5. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **4**,

wherein, in a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface, the first distribution flow path is disposed closer to the head main body than the second introduction flow path, and

wherein the second distribution flow path is spaced from the first introduction flow path.

6. A liquid ejecting apparatus comprising:

the liquid ejecting head according to claim **4**.

7. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**,

wherein the flow-path member is formed by stacking a first flow-path member, a second flow-path member, and a third flow-path member, in the direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface, in order, far away from the head main body,

wherein the first distribution flow path is formed in a boundary between the second flow-path member and the third flow-path member, and

wherein the second distribution flow path is formed in a boundary between the first flow-path member and the second flow-path member.

8. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**,

wherein a direction in which liquid flows in the manifold intersects a direction in which liquid flows in the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path.

9. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**,

wherein a nozzle row constituted of a plurality of nozzle openings which are aligned in one direction and through which liquid is ejected is provided in the liquid ejection surface,

wherein the manifold extends in the one direction, and

wherein a vertical flow path extending in a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface allows the manifold to communicate with the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path.

10. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**,

wherein the first distribution flow path is formed in a first plane, and

wherein the second distribution flow path is formed in a second plane, the first plane being different from the second plane.

11. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**,

wherein a first connection portion and a second connection portion are connected to a common head main body.

12. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **11**, further comprising a plurality of other head main bodies each with a liquid ejection surface, a plurality of other first connection portions, and a plurality of other second connection portions,

wherein the plurality of other first connection portions and the plurality of other second connection portions are alternately connected to the plurality of other head main bodies aligned in a direction in which the first distribution flow path and the second distribution flow path extend.

13. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **12**, further comprising:

a relay substrate to which a plurality of flexible wiring substrates are connected, each of the plurality of flexible wiring substrates being bonded to one of the head main body and the plurality of other head main bodies,

wherein the flow-path member is provided in a portion between the relay substrate and the head main body and the plurality of other head main bodies, in a direction in which the plurality of flexible wiring substrates extend to the flow-path member side with respect to the head main body and the plurality of other head main bodies.

14. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **12**,

wherein all of the plurality of flexible wiring substrates connect to the plurality of other head main bodies, each of which communicates with one of a plurality of other first distribution flow paths and one of a plurality of other second distribution flow paths and overlap when viewed from a direction in which liquid flows in the plurality of other first distribution flow paths or the plurality of other second distribution flow paths.

15. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **12**,

wherein the first distribution flow path is located further on the head main body side in a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface than the second distribution flow path,

wherein nozzle rows constituted of nozzle openings which are aligned in one direction and through which liquid is ejected are provided in the liquid ejection surface of the head main body and the liquid ejection surface of the plurality of other head main bodies,

wherein the one direction in which the nozzle rows are aligned intersects a transporting direction of an ejection target medium onto which liquid is ejected by the head main body and the plurality of other head main bodies,

wherein the first distribution flow path includes a first upstream-side distribution flow path and a first downstream-side distribution flow path which are disposed on both sides of the head main body and the plurality of other head main bodies in the transporting direction,

wherein the second distribution flow path includes a second upstream-side distribution flow path and a second downstream-side distribution flow path which are disposed on both sides of the head main body and the plurality of other head main bodies in the transporting direction, and

wherein the positions of the first upstream distribution flow path, the first downstream-side distribution flow path, the second upstream-side distribution flow path, and the second downstream-side distribution flow path, in relation to the plurality of flexible wiring substrates, are common to all of the plurality of other head main bodies and the head main body.

16. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**,

wherein the head main body has the manifold which extends in one direction along an end portion of a flexible wiring substrate, which is the end portion bonded to the head main body, and which stores liquid supplied to the head main body, and

wherein a first connection portion and a second connection portions are disposed in a portion between one of both ends of the manifold, which is the end far away, in the one direction, from the distribution flow path, and the distribution flow path.

17. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**,

wherein the first distribution flow path is located closer to the head main body side in a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface than the second distribution flow path,

wherein a flexible wiring substrate is constituted of one end portion which is located, in a direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface, close to the head main body and the other end portion which is located far away from the head main body, wherein the plane-direction width of the other end portion is smaller than that of the one end portion, and

wherein the second distribution flow path is formed in the flow-path member, in a state where the second distribution flow path passes through an area outside the other end portion in the plane direction.

18. A liquid ejecting apparatus comprising:

the liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**.

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